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혁명적 고조의 불길을 더욱 높이자!

The Korean TRADE UNIONS

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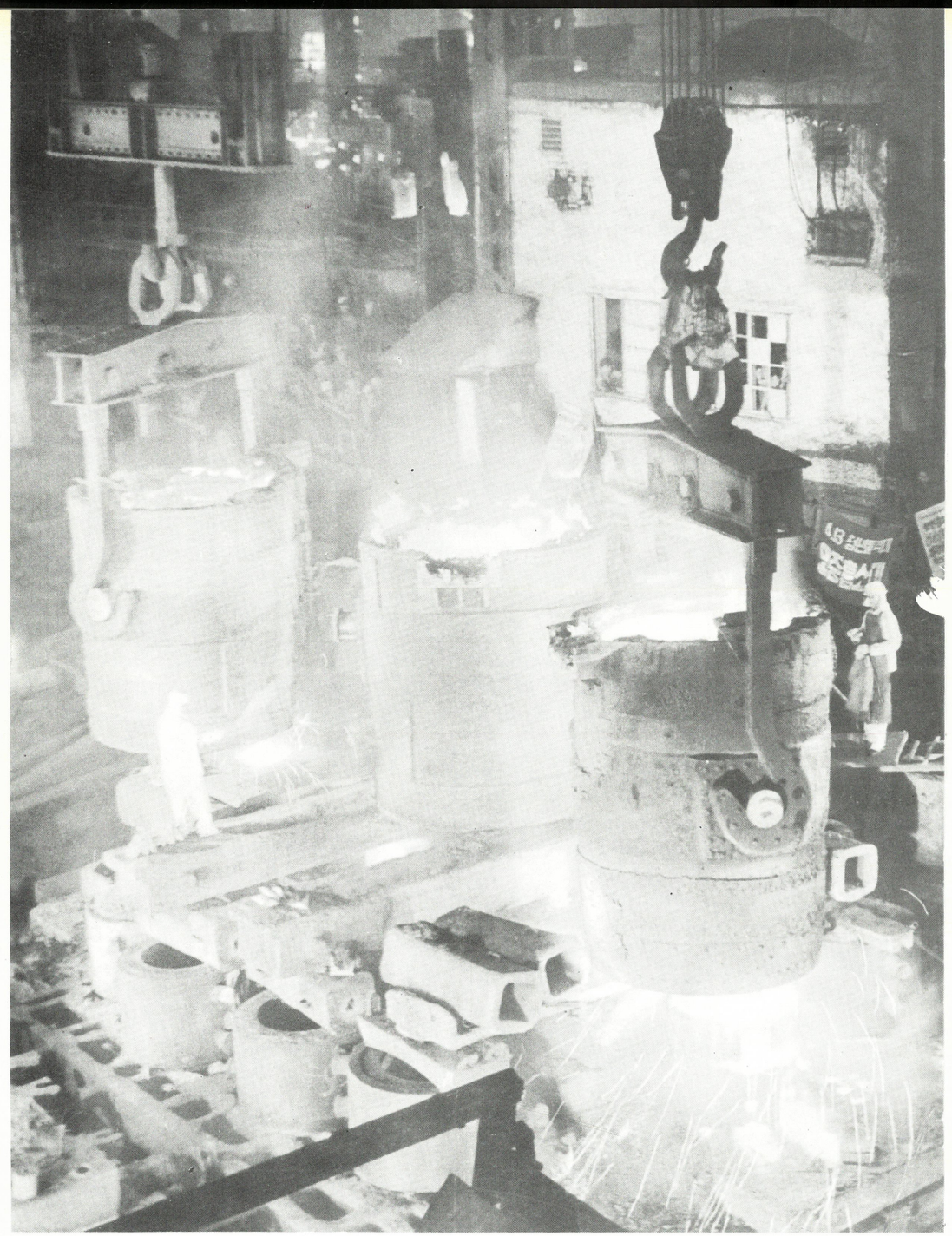

Workers and technicians at the Chollima Steel Shop, Kangson Steel Works, are creating new records and norms in roughing large size materials with a sole desire to produce a greater quantity of machines for the economic construction and defence build-up, holding high the great 10-Point Political Programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and his programmatic teachings given at the Second National Meeting of the Forerunners in the Chollima Workteam Movement

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Front Cover: Heroic Korean People's Army-men making an oath during the great Fatherland Liberation War to fight at the cost of their lives for the day when the flag of the Republic which is permeated with the warm blood of revolutionary martyrs will fly over the whole country (A scene from the "Glorious is Our Fatherland", a drama performed by the workers' amateur art circle of the factory where Comrade Cha Ryang Sul works)

Back Cover: Autumn in Mt. Keumgang

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Path of Glory! Immortal Achievements!

(1)

With the Aspirations of the 40 Million Korean People

Entering upon the thirties, the situation of our country became more strained with the days. The world-wide economic crisis plunged the capitalist countries into an unprecedented plight. The imperialists tried to tide over the severe political and economic impasse caused by the crisis by establishing a fascist dictatorship at home and intensifying their aggression abroad.

Fascism raised its head in Italy and Germany. As a result, dark clouds threatening an aggressive war for the redivision of colonies began to hover in the sky.

The financial crisis in Japan showed a disastrous effect. The economic crisis aggravated the political crisis of Japanese imperialism and sped up the process of militarization and fascistization in an extraordinarily rapid tempo. The Japanese militarists consisting of aggressive warlords pushed ahead more openly with their policy of aggression on the Asian continent while intensifying the fascist dictatorship at home. Blabbing that they should subdue Korea and Manchuria before conquering the continent, they intensified their oppression in Korea and hastened their military aggression on Manchuria.

The Mingyuehkou conference was held in the spring of 1931 in such a tense situation. Attending the conference, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the ways and means of struggle for coping with the obtained situation after studying it with a scientific foresight. At the conference it was concluded that a military aggression by the Japanese imperialists would occur in the near future. Accordingly, a discussion was held about the organization and mobilization of the revolutionary masses in opposition to the eventual invasion by the Japanese imperialists and about the preparations to be made for that purpose.

After the Mingyuehkou conference Comrade Kim Il Sung moved to Antu. Here, while staying in the house where his mother resided, he guided the revolutionary organizations in Hsinglung village, Liushiho, Antu (Sungkiang) and other places and expanded the revolutionary forces there.

It was at this time that he was arrested by the Chinese police and detained at the police station in Antu.

At last the Japanese imperialists framed up the September 18 Incident and began to occupy Manchuria.

To deal with this critical situation, energetic activities were carried on.

From September 1931 fighting committees were organized and fighting groups such as shock-brigades, pickets and slogan teams were formed under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung among the Korean peasants in various counties of East Manchuria. These revolutionary masses finally rose up in the "Harvest Uprising." The flame of uprising of the Korean peasants in Gando area swept over the whole East Manchuria and turned into a powerful mass revolt with over 100,000 participants

shouting the slogans: "Down with Japanese militarism!" "Down with reactionary landlords!"

The struggle continued despite the enemy suppression and developed into the "Lean Spring Uprising" in the spring of 1932.

By this time, the working class and peasant movements in homeland raged furiously in the nature of revolt in various parts of Korea. Consequently, the Japanese imperialists and their stooges attempted to dampen the revolutionary spirit of the masses, resorting to a policy of bloodshed never known before.

In view of the prevailing situation at home and abroad, the order of the day required the struggle to oppose violence with violence and an armed enemy with an armed force. The situation demanded to deal a decisive blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were running wild with a new aggressive war while intensifying repressive measures against the Korean people and to strengthen the organization of the mass revolts with a set purpose, developing them into a more positive struggle.

This demand was felt more keenly in view of the bitter lessons drawn from all the preceding movements.

For a long period, the Korean people continued the volunteer-struggle, independence army movement and the patriotic, cultural and political movements. Entering upon the twenties, mass anti-Japanese movements including the working class and peasant movements were waged on an extensive scale in our country under the influence of Marxism-Leninism. But all these struggles were bound to fail because they lacked a true leader and were not led in accordance with the scientific Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics.

Comrade Kim Il Sung analyzed and summed up comprehensively the situation obtained at home and abroad and the experiences and historical lessons gained from the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country. On this basis, he clarified a correct line and a concrete policy on developing the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people into an armed struggle—the highest form of struggle.

At the time Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke before the masses as follows:

"The question of arming ourselves is not an easy matter. But the situation obtained today requires us to arm ourselves... All of us must mobilize ourselves and fight pooling weapons, money and all efforts available. We cannot solve the problem by lamenting over or shouting at the devilish atrocities of the enemy. We must rise up and fight with arms in our hands..."

At the time a conference of the regional leaders of the Party and mass organizations was convened in Antu. At the conference, Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered a programmatic speech to the effect that the anti-Japanese armed struggle was the only means for the development of the Korean revolution and the restoration of the fatherland, and that the communists should actively mobilize the masses to this struggle.

The line and policy put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung stemmed from the spirit of *Juche* demanding that Marxism-Leninism be creatively applied to the reality of our country and that the Korean revolution be carried on with the efforts and struggle of the Koreans; and this was the only correct way which made it possible to further develop the revolution in the prevailing circumstances.

After the conference Comrade Kim Il Sung set out to struggle energetically for organizing armed units.

There was another conference in Mingyuehkou in November of the same year. At the conference which lasted for ten days questions were discussed on organizing a guerrilla army by mobilizing the anti-Japanese forces and on realizing a united front with the National Salvation Army so as to deal with the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese imperialists.

The more the enemy intensified their aggression and the more it aggravated its suppression against the revolutionary forces, the more energetically Comrade Kim Il Sung pushed ahead with the preparations for the organization of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army.

To organize the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, Comrade Kim Il Sung poured all his efforts, first of all, on building up its backbone.

By further intensifying the work with the members of the Anti-Imperialist Youth League and those of the Young Communist League, he reared fine comrades from

among them as the backbone of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army to be formed. Then he dispatched revolutionary comrades to various counties in East Manchuria and instructed them to organize an armed force with progressive workers and peasants enlisted there. Such a work was closely linked with the work of protecting revolutionary organizations and masses from the savage repression by Japanese imperialism and with the work of organizing with greater intensity the masses of people advancing in the revolution.

Thanks to the energetic struggle of Comrade Kim Il Sung, a strong backbone for the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army was built up, with its mass foundation consolidating with the days, in the various counties in East Manchuria inhabited by the Koreans.

Meanwhile Comrade Kim Il Sung also guided personally the work of acquiring weapons. In this connection Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"....Where can we get the weapons? If we have money, we can either buy them or make them. But the shortest way is to wrest weapons from the enemy. If we set out to work without fearing death, using our brains and choosing places, each of us can get a weapon for his own use...."

In view of the prevailing conditions of the time, this teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung showed the most correct way of tackling the problem of acquiring weapons on one's own in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Boundlessly inspired by the Leader's teaching, the revolutionary masses led by the communists and revolutionaries pooled their strength and wisdom. They seized weapons from the enemy hands and armed themselves with these weapons.

The struggle for arming was participated by a broad mass of people ranging from communists and members of the Young Communist League to members of the Red Militia, Children's Vanguards, members of the Women's Association and even by old folks and kids.

The following appeal well manifests how energetically the revolutionary organizations at the time roused the masses to the struggle for acquiring weapons:

"Youths of the proletariat who have lost fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters! Come out, all of you, to the battleground of the proletariat, gritting your teeth and clenching your fists with fighting will as strong as a diamond, and take revenge upon the enemy in the decisive battle!

"....Weapons are our lives. ...Full-blooded youth! Tighten your shoe-laces and come and prepare yourselves for a struggle to seize weapons. Unite, Comrades! Be prepared! Mobilize to arm yourselves!"

To win back the country and deliver the nation, to vent the spite of the stateless people, they set out to wrest weapons from the enemy, fearing nothing in the world.

In this way Comrade Kim Il Sung got hold of weapons in a comparatively short time. Subsequently he led the youths chosen through the help of the revolutionary organizations into the mountains where he gave them secretly military training.

Thus Comrade Kim Il Sung unfolded an arduous struggle, blazing a fresh revolutionary path never trodden by anyone, leaving behind an immortal story in every foot-print. At last on April 25, 1932 he founded in Antu the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force for the Korean communists.

Consequently, an epochal turning-point appeared in the development of the Korean communist movement and the anti-Japanese national liberation movement. Thus began a great new history of the 15-year long glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, opening up a great new era with a new revolutionary dawn brightening the fatherland.

The Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army founded personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung expanded like a prairie fire throughout East Manchuria, getting through all the ordeals in the struggle.

While the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army was organized and the guerilla struggle was unfolded in East Manchuria, in North and South Manchuria, too, an anti-Japanese armed struggle was actively organized and waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"In order to strengthen the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, we should arm ourselves better with the weapons to be wrested in future from the enemy through arduous battles to be fought against the Japanese imperialist invaders. Now the situation has become different from the time when we had to seize weapons from the enemy with bare hands. At present, it has become much easier to get weapons in a large quantity at a time. We have now quite a number of weapons acquired at the price of blood shed by our comrades and there are the bombs made on our own. With these assets we must seize more weapons from the enemy and strengthen our fighting power with the captured weapons.

"...We must expand constantly our ranks by enlisting continually new recruits in the course of the armed struggle. In the guerilla bases there are a considerable number of youths tempered and tested through the struggle against the enemy. We should enlist them into the guerilla army and rear them into fine revolutionary fighters.

"A large number of miners and lumberjacks are found in the areas where the guerillas are active. They constitute an important source which offers the possibility of reinforcing the ranks of the guerillas. Therefore, we should enlist into the guerilla army a large number of politically steeled comrades from among the workers through the revolutionary organizations..."

A struggle for expanding and strengthening the guerilla army was waged everywhere in conformity with the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Accordingly, youths tempered and tested in the guerilla bases in the course of struggle against the enemy were enlisted and brought up into fine guerillas. Also, a large number of politically seasoned comrades chosen from among the miners and lumberjacks in the areas where the guerillas were active were enlisted into the guerilla army through the revolutionary organizations. On the other hand, there were in the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army many workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals who had come from the homeland to fight under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. As a consequence, the ranks were strengthened and developed rapidly.

Meanwhile a struggle to acquire more weapons was unfolded on an extensive scale in various places.

Comrade Choe Chun Guk, a faithful fighter of Comrade Kim Il Sung, went to Onsong county together with other guerillas and attacked there by surprise the police station and the customhouse of the Japanese imperialists where they captured revolvers, rifles, etc.

In February 1933, some thirty guerillas disguised themselves as Japanese troops and surprised the "self-defence corps" in Hosinsiang, Holung county. In this way, they acquired a large number of rifles, revolvers, etc.

In the autumn of 1933 the guerillas in Wangching attacked enemy troops and captured a large number of weapons.

In the beginning of 1932 Comrade Kim Il Sung moved to Wangching county with the guerillas under his personal command with an aim to expand and strengthen the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and to create an all-out upsurge of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Thus the guerilla base in Hsiaowangching, Wangching county, became the centre and heart of the Korean revolution leading to victory.

Since then the guerilla unit in Wangching was strengthened and developed rapidly.

Under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the armed ranks wiped out the Japanese imperialist aggressors in various places, waging continually the struggle for acquiring weapons.

In early 1933 the guerillas under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung ambushed enemy troops in Chiapikou and annihilated them completely with brilliant tactics. A large quantity of arms were captured in this battle.

The Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army grew with the days into a powerful armed force equipped with weapons acquired through a ceaseless struggle.

Composed of true sons and daughters of the people, the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army was armed firmly with their Leader's revolutionary ideas. With a close relationship with the people as kith and kin, they set out for a great march in an indomitable fighting spirit under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary Leader of the Korean people, singing aloud:

"Fight the enemy,
Even though you would die
Billions of times..."

Solid Assets for the Future of the Fatherland

Greeting the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the D.P.R.K., we take a pride in the achievements we have made in heavy and light industries—the solid assets for our independent national economy.

Twenty years are not long in the history of a nation. However, during this short period we have gathered great successes in building a modern industry.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Now it has become possible for us to solve everything if we discuss sitting together and make a resolve to do what we want to."

Thanks to the powerful independent industry set up by our Party and people who tightened their belts and spared every penny for it, it has become possible for us to manage our economy efficiently with our own technique, efforts, assets and resources.

Shackled to the Japanese imperialist rule, our industry remained backward and deformed. In those days, it could not make even a bicycle when most up-to-date factories and installations were being turned out in other countries. But today, our industry not only meets the demand at home for various kinds of machines and facilities with our own products, but it has developed into a powerful industry which gives aid to other countries and exports machines and equipment.

In 1966 our industrial output has grown 41 times over 1946.

Some ten years have elapsed since we succeeded in making a tractor and a lorry. Many years have passed since we built the world's first-class vinalon factory symbolizing the idea of *Juche* in our industry with our own technique, efforts and materials, since an electric locomotive appeared and a large-size ship with a tonnage of several thousands built in this country began to set out on ocean navigation.

Our industry constituting the firm foundation of our independent national economy ensures the independency of our country in politics, economy and military affairs. Its history, in fact, covers only a period of 15 years. It was begun on the vacant waste covered with debris of the war caused by the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had burned and destroyed everything. At the time neither a single ton of iron and nor a single ton of cement could be produced.

No word can be said of our industry which has attained such a progress in such a short space of time, which might have taken a few hundred years for others, apart from the wise leadership of our great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the revolutionary zeal and the inexhaustible strength of our people who are prepared to consolidate rock-firm the power of the socialist fatherland in response to the call of the Leader.

Since he embarked upon the arduous revolutionary road in his early days, Premier Kim Il Sung foresaw correctly the distant future of the fatherland. Adhering always firmly to the stand of *Juche,* he creatively applied and developed Marxism-Leninism and originally indicated the shortest and the most correct way for the Korean revolution. His great revolutionary ideas and wise leadership are converted into the conviction, courage and spirit and sagacity of our people who are making amazing strides and miracles.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The scientific foresight of our Party in setting policies, the firm Marxist-Leninist principle and the extraordinary, revolutionary sweep in the implementation of the policies enabled the working people to have confidence in their work all the time and made them advance towards the victory of the socialist cause without vacillation along the road indicated by the Party."

Herein lies the source of strength of our powerful industry which has progressed at ever-increasing speed in the spirit of Chollima.

Now with a single furnace at the Hwanghae Iron Works, we produce an incomparably greater quantity of pig-iron than the Japanese imperialists did in the past in the whole works. Let alone steel, the production of large-size steel material has increased 11 times over the highest records ever registered by the Japanese imperialists.

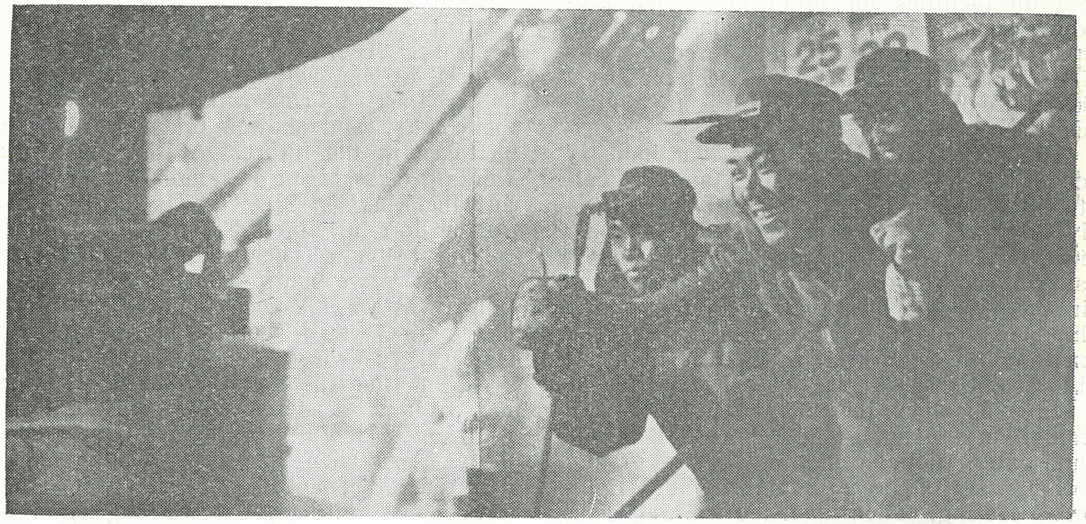
This great transformation of Hwanghae Iron Works is the very milestone for the whole industry of the country.

The Hwanghae Iron Works which sprang up from the heaps of ashes left by the war has become today the heart of the industry. Its history tells of the correct line and wise leadership of the Party and the Leader; and it is a history which shows the fiery enthusiasm and fidelity and the great strength of the working class which is prepared to be true to the Leader to the end.

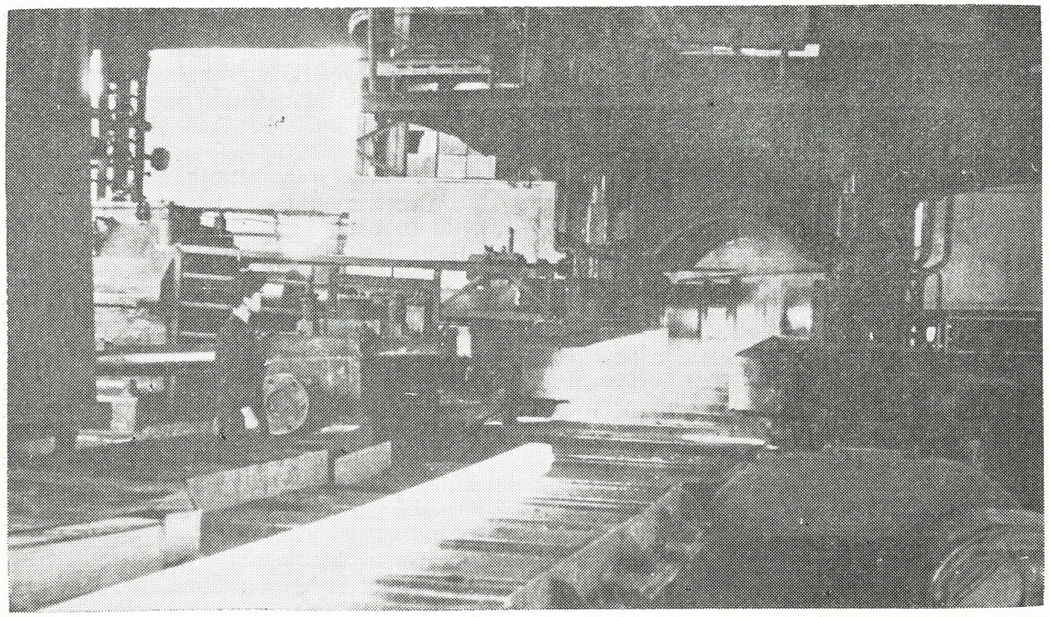
The Leader visited on July 29, 1953 the ruthlessly destroyed Iron Works just after the ceasefire when the gun smoke of the war had hardly faded. Shaking hands with each of the workers there, he said that heavy industry must be tackled first in the rehabilitation of the people's economy. He added that the rehabilitation of Hwanghae Iron Works should be begun with the open hearth; that a bigger open hearth should be built on the site of the small one which had been wrecked by the Yankee scoundrels; that tile-roofed houses be built on the sites of thatched huts. When he said that we must show in this way the Yankee rascals the prowess of the Korean people, the working class at the Hwanghae Iron Works sprang up like a phoenix.

"Nothing will come out wrong if we go straight according to his teachings. We will make amazing miracles and pour sizzling molten iron on the faces of the Yankee rascals who blabbed the Hwanghae Iron Works would be unable to be raised up again properly by the efforts of the Koreans themselves."

Seething with such conviction and revolutionary zeal, the steel workers produced refractories just one month after the Premier's



Smelters at the Hwanghae Iron Works setting up new records in their work, upholding the programmatic teachings given by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Second National Meeting of the Forerunners in the Chollima Workteam Movement



A part of the Blooming and Rolling Shop in the Kangson Steel Works

visit. They built a modern open hearth twice bigger than the old one. Then they set up facilities for producing rolled products such as iron rods, thin plates and unwrought steel. After three years the production of steel and steel materials increased to the prewar level. Thus a miracle was created by our workers.

Having risen up from ruins, our industry defied mountains of obstacles and difficulties. It is an industry which stood up firmly on the consistent stand of *Juche* under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, striving to solve all problems on its own in the economic construction of the fatherland, in building a powerful national defence and in rapidly improving the living of the people, etc.

In 1956 when the country was short of materials and funds and when the domestic and international situation showed greater complexity, the Leader, without the slightest wavering, called upon the working class and the entire people for a greater forward-movement to meet the situation. On the other hand, the masses of people responded whole-heartedly to the appeal of the Party and the Leader: "For the greatest increase in production and the maximum economy!"

Right after the historic Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party held in December 1956, the Premier explained in earnest to the workers the decision taken by the Party to cope with the situation of the country and showed the orientation to be taken in the future. At the time, the working class of the Hwanghae Iron Works and the Kangson Steel Works rose up with greater force, flying the mane of Chollima.

"Dear Premier, here are the vanguards of the working class boundlessly faithful to you. If such is the situation of the country, we the working class will press forward, removing even mountains".

At the time the situation of the Hwanghae Iron Works, too, was difficult. There were not a few things which obstructed the workers when they were pushing ahead with the stupendous and formidable construction work. But, the working class of the Hwanghae Iron Works did care nothing else but the earnest desire and teachings of the Premier who roused them to the great revolutionary upsurge, appealing them to supply iron to the state in greater quantity by building furnaces.

"Cowards, go away if you want to!" shouted the smelters, iron-workers and their wives and children along with all the supporters throughout the country, pushing forward their chests and waving their steeled arms to the conservatists and those caught in technical mysticism who gabbed that it was "an illusion to try to rebuild the furnaces with our own efforts" and that "the 4,000 h.p. ventilator must be bought from abroad."

The workers at the Hwanghae Iron Works smashed everything old and stagnant and fought off conservatism and passivity. They made innovations and progressed by leaps and bounds and worked day and night, regarding their work-site as their home and battle-field as well.

In this grand march of Chollima seething with revolutionary zeal, the construction of furnace No. 1 was completed in less than one year, which had been supposed to take three years, whereas furnace No. 2 was built in six months.

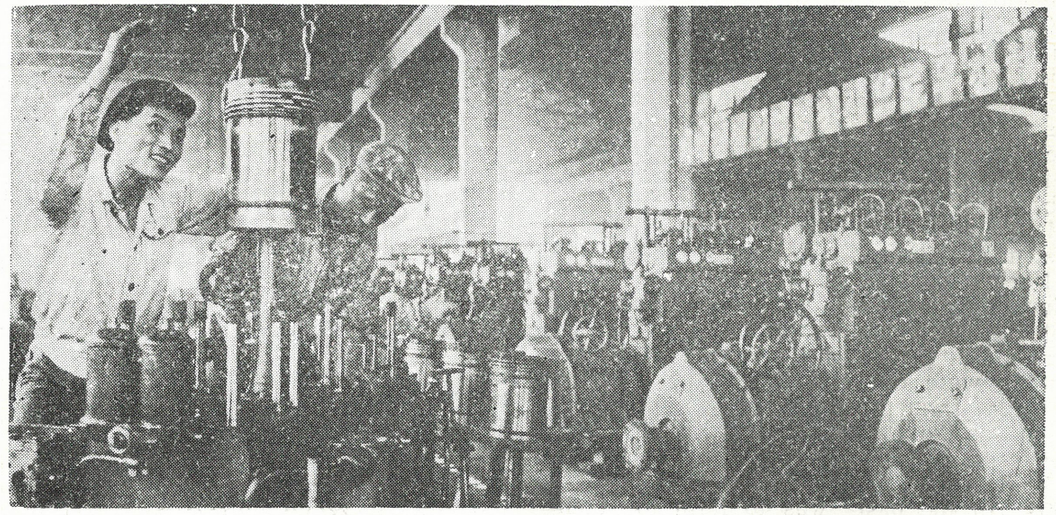
Thus pulsated the heart of our industry. It was not Hwanghae Iron Works alone which did such great things. The flame of innovation flared up both at the Hwanghae Iron Works and the Kangson Steel Works swept over the whole industry and all other domains in the country.

In the flame of the grand march of Chollima initiated by the respected and beloved Premier and supported wholeheartedly by the heroic working class and the entire people, 13,000 pieces of extra machine tools poured out in one year; over 1,000 local industrial factories sprang up in a short period; and the area of irrigation increased nearly by 400,000 *jongbo* in a half year.

In accordance with the original and new line of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, the heavy industry with machine-building industry as its core was built up, and at the same time a powerful light industrial base was set up to meet creditably the requirements of the people.

Great successes we have gained up to this day. And now there is nothing that we cannot do with these assets created by our industry.

The powerful wealth earned under the guidance of the Leader and under the people's power constitutes solid assets for the future of the fatherland.



Workers at the Assembly Shop of the factory where Comrade Kim Pyong Sik works working hard to make more machines and equipment for economic construction and national defence.

Taxless Countryside Flourishes

Thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the centuries-old aspirations of our people are being realized day by day under our rich and powerful socialist system.

Freed completely from tax burden, our farmers are working with machines in the paddies criss-crossed with a network of irrigation waterways, living happily without any worry in cozy new houses built at the expense of the state.

Today they feel infinitely grateful for the lofty benevolence of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has brought them up into proud cooperative farmers of today, after liberating them from all sorts of exploitation, rightless status and ignorance, and who has enabled them to enjoy a happy life getting the benefit of free medical service. No wonder, they are all firmly resolved to further consolidate and shine this wonderful socialist system set up by the Leader.

During the Japanese imperialist rule, what they gained on the thrashing yard was nothing but debts and sighs. In order to earn a living, the farmers worked until their fingers wore out and their bones broke, but our farmers were robbed of everything by the Japanese imperialists and landlords.

That is why, the greatest wish of our farmers in the past was to farm to their hearts' content on the land of their own without being exploited.

This centuries-old aspiration of our farmers was finally realized thanks to the warm affection and wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, when he had returned in triumph after restoring the fatherland.

With land distributed to them through the land reform, our farmers greeted the Law on the Agricultural Tax in Kind in June 1946.

On that day all the farmers in the country expressed their warm gratitude to the Party and the Leader who rendered them ceaseless solicitude despite the difficult economic situation of the country right after liberation. To repay the benevolence, the farmers worked hard and gathered good crops in that year. They selected good grain and offered it as tax in kind for the first time.

To bring about the great victory in the grim period of war when the fate of the fatherland and nation was at stake, the respected and beloved Comrade Premier had many things to attend to, but he inquired about the number of draft animals and about the shortage of farm implements in the countryside, and solved the problems accordingly.

Even in the difficult circumstances after the three-year long severe war, the fatherly Leader, with a deep concern about the living of the farmers, gave the latters a generous solicitude. On the other hand, the state gave an unstinted assistance to the countryside in order to strengthen rapidly the foundation of the cooperative economy which had been newly built up.

The completion of cooperativization and the amalgamation of cooperative farms with *ri* as a unit created very favourable conditions for the mechanization of the countryside.

Right at such a time Comrade Kim Il Sung called at the Kiyang Tractor Factory whose foundation had been laid in the postwar period.

Sitting together with the workers there, the Premier said that it was time for our country to manufacture tractors and continued as follows:

"Socialist cooperativization has been completed in the countryside. But our rural economy is still backward compared with our rapidly developing industry.

"We must do away with the obsolete methods of farming and many kinds of work must be done with machines, starting from ploughing and sowing to transport of fertilizer, carpeting fields with humus soil, harvesting, thrashing, rural construction and so on.

"In view of this, we must produce tractors on our own, by displaying revolutionary spirit...."

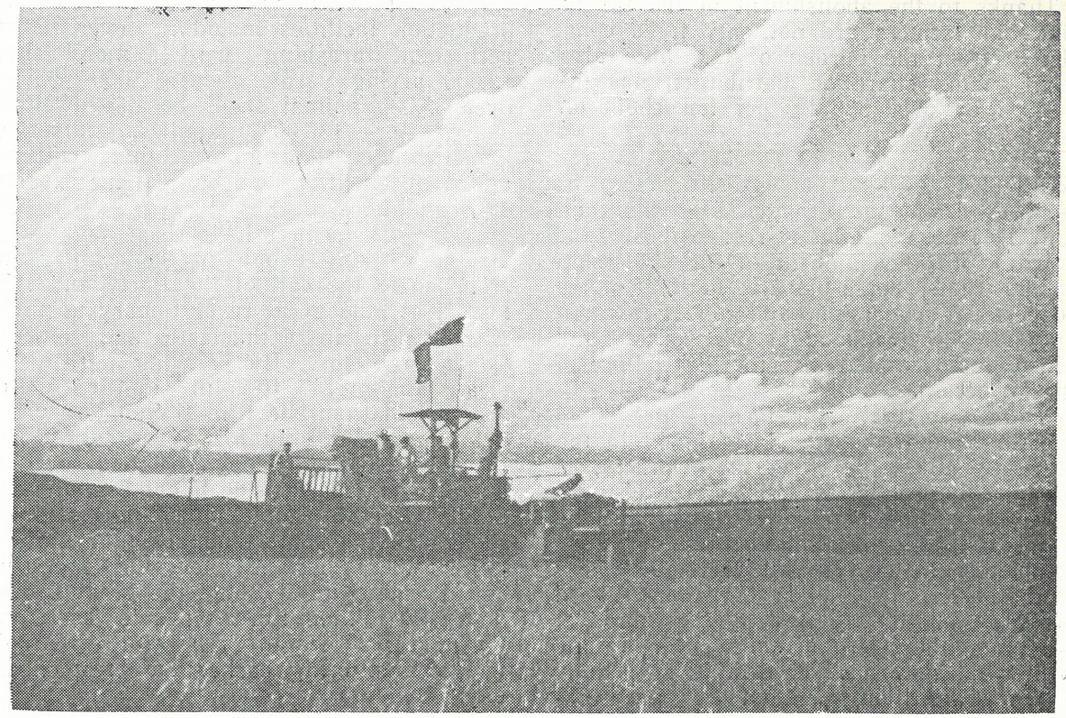
The workers of Kiyang accepted wholeheartedly the Premier's teaching on building an independent industrial base with an aim to unfold an age of mechanized farming for our farmers. They started to make tractors with their own design and technique, and provided them to the countryside. Thus began an all-out mechanization in a comprehensive way in our countryside.

Later, as the foundation of the independent national economy was strengthened gradually, the state of the working class reduced the tax in kind for the farmers from 25% to 20.1% on an average. Later, it was reduced again by a large margin to 8.4%.

It was the autumn of 1960.

When the golden crops waved in the Jodupyong plain, Comrade Premier visited a village in Bong dong-*ri* near the Military Demarcation Line.

He dropped in a farmer's house and inquired even into the condition of the kitchen to the last detail. In this way, he looked after the livelihood of the farmers. Here is what he said at the time:



Wheat harvesting on the farm where Comrade Ri Jun Heui works

"In future the Party will make our country a land which has neither tax in kind nor any other kind of tax".

The farmers could hardly control their emotions when they listened to those words. Unable to express their excitement, they remained petrified with their swelling hearts.

Enjoying happiness in the Leader's bosom warmer than the sunbeams, our farmers saw a broad road to be taken by our countryside in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" worked out by the Leader in accordance with his great ideas conceived since the period of anti-Japanese armed struggle in the thirties. Besides, they felt warmly the deep affection of the Leader who was concerned so much about the ultimate solution of the rural question, and foresaw with conviction the radiant future of our countryside.

It was April 29, 1966.

Tax was abolished for our countryside! When this happy news was announced to the world, our farmers seethed with emotions and excitement. They expressed boundless gratitude to the Leader who had brought them such a happy socialist system.

Thanks to the abolishment of the tax in kind our farmers are not only freed completely from the burden of tax, but also their annual share of distribution has increased by over 350 kg per household on the average.

This is possible only thanks to the revolutionary stand and wise leadership of our Party and the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who takes responsibility not only for the development of the ownership by the whole people but also for that of the cooperative ownership, and who cares not only for the livelihood of the workers and office employees but also for the welfare of the farmers.

Witnessing that our farmers get paid vacation and free medical treatment in the taxless countryside like the workers, a foreign guest said as follows:

"I am excited about the fact that the farmers in the Korean countryside are completely freed from all taxes. Although in the past the Korean farmers were robbed of everything they gained by sweating blood, today they are leading a happy life with what they have earned.

"They are living without any inconvenience in the countryside with nurseries, kindergartens, barbershops, bath-houses and other public facilities. The fact that the farmers are freed from taxes is a great revolution in the countryside."

At present our countryside is advancing rapidly yet steadily along the road indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", a short-cut neither known nor trodden by any one.

Today our country is called the "Model of Irrigation in the World". Our countryside is provided with over 20,000 tractors and thousands of lorries and 98.2% of *ri* and 86.1% of farm-houses are supplied with electricity. The happy and cultured life enjoyed by our farmers cannot be thought apart from the active support and assistance rendered by the working class state.

The state is expending an enormous sum of financial assistance on the strengthening of the material and technical foundation of the rural economy and on the improvement of the living conditions of the farmers.

During the past four years our countryside was provided with a large number of production facilities including over 12,000 permanent thrashing yards, more than 12,000 drying yards, about 7,000 barns, over 33,000 animal sheds besides dwelling houses for 136,000 families, nurseries, kindergartens and many other cultural and public facilities, all built at the expense of the state.

Today our farmers have risen along with all the working people in the country in response to the call of the Party and the Leader for the great revolutionary upsurge. All of them are enthusiastic and self-confident in victory. By carrying out by all means the great 10-point Political Programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung, they are determined not only for consolidating further the existing happy socialist system, but also for sharing the happiness with the South Korean people under the socialist system on the same land after the unification of the fatherland under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people. Therefore, they are now waging a resolute struggle in order to bring earlier the resplendent day.

Forerunner in Technical Innovation

Comrade Ho Chun Son, a leader of the Double Chollima Platoon in the enterprise where Comrade Kim Gyu Won works, is a Labour Hero boundlessly faithful to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It was early last year when he had moved with his platoon members to the "reserved mine-field" which had a deposit of high quality ores. In his mind emerged vividly the image of the fatherly Leader who had commended him so highly a few days ago.

"Here he comes! Our platoon leader has come... So, you are determined to carry out your annual plan four months earlier. Good, it's excellent! Once determined, our working class can do it without fail."

At the moment he felt a great strength gushing out of his heart.

Born as a son of a farm-hand, he used to wander about rough work-sites in the past. But now in the warm bosom of the Leader he has learned to read and write our language and has grown into a platoon leader as well as into a deputy to the provincial people's assembly. No wonder, he burned with a sole desire to be true to the fatherly Leader.

"Dear Premier, our working class brought up and trusted by you is determined to do everything you want us to do even if our bones woud break for that."

With such a firm resolve in his mind, he began with the preparatory work for extraction together with his platoon members. They made sparks of innovation from the very start.

The preparation for extraction which might have been done for more than ten days was completed in three days. Then they extracted high quality ores with a sense of pride.

They came up with many obstacles. But they got through all the difficulties with their single-hearted fiery devotion to the Leader. They accomplished their plan for February 10 days earlier and that for March 12 days ahead of the schedule.

However, with these results they could not carry out their annual plan before August 15 as they had promised to the Leader. For this, they had to fulfill their monthly quota 15 days earlier.

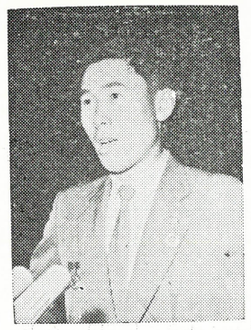
This knotty problem could be solved only by inventing and introducing a new machine which might create a great innovation in the production of ore.

A new machine which would create a great innovation in the production of ore!

The platoon leader made up his mind to work out by all means a design for a new machine which he tried to make since 7 years without success.

A member of the Ho Chun Son Double Chollima Platoon has gripped firm a self-propelled drill to raise higher flame in the great revolutionary upsurge so as to implement thoroughly the teachings of Comrade Premier

A Chollima Rider in the Forefront of the Great Revolutionary Upsurge



Comrade Ju Song Il, Labour Horo

Labour Hero Comrade Ju Song Il is the assistant head of the Chollima General Mechanic Shop of the factory where Comrade Kim Jong Song works. He made a speech at the Second National Meeting of the Forerunners in the Chollima Workteam Movement. The workers of the factory where he works always bear in mind what Marshal Kim Il Sung taught them when he came to their factory in June last year. By thoroughly putting into effect the Marshal's words, "Comrades, you should stand in the forefront of the great revolutionary upsurge", they finished the last year's plan three months ahead of the time and they are dashing forward up to this day in high spirits.

Already in this year they have made a few hundred machines. Carrying on their huge plan for this year, they are using effectively these machines in their struggle for completing the manufacture of a 6,000-ton press before the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic.

Right after liberation this factory manufactured only farm implements and spare parts. However, today this factory can make handily any kind of machine or equipment, once it is determined to do. It made installations for the big vinalon factory and the anthracite-gasifying factory.

As to Comrade Ju Song Il, he was merely a young turner until August 1953, right after the ceasefire. But thanks to the love and solicitude of the fatherly Leader, loftier than a mountain and deeper than the ocean, he has progressed today from the head of a Chollima workteam to the assistant head of a Chollima shop and has become a Labour Hero as well as a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The Marshal received Comrade Ju Song Il and the workers of this factory in early 1959. At the time the Marshal said:

"One must be bold in his revolutionary work".

The Marshal received him no less than eight times since that time to June last year; and imbued him with strength and courage, revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom.

Having taken the Marshal's revolutionary ideas to their hearts, the workers at every post in the factory created miracles and innovations in succession. They demonstrated collective heroism with sagacity and courage as if they would jump literally into water and fire. .

It happened at the time when they were making forged goods to be used for the installations of the factory manufacturing zinc and tin plates and for those of the factory gasifying anthracite. Suddenly the ceiling of the hexagonal heating furnace collapsed, making a hole. This might delay the manufacture of the installations to be used for the production of zinc and tin plates about which the Marshal was so much concerned.

There was no time to hesitate. Comrade Ju Song Il shouted to his work-mates:

"Comrades, let's succeed to the lofty revolutionary spirit of anti-Japanese guerilla hero Comrade Kim Jin who blocked an enemy embrasure with his own body in the Daesaha battle!"

Before long he covered himself with a wetted straw-mat and plunged into the furnace, braving the fire. Other workers emulated him, entering the furnace by turn.

As a result, the sizzling furnace was operated continually without a single moment of interruption thanks to their revolutionary zeal hotter than fire. Since then the processing shops, too, created high speeds, doing 500-600% of work.

Grasping at heart the essence of the great revolutionary ideas of the Premier, the workers plunged into the flames of the Chollima movement, in which people help and pull ahead each other with the motto, "One for All and All for One". At every post in the factory the records and norms set up newly yesterday are becoming old today and the new records established today are turning old tomorrow.

Thus the grand march of Chollima is pressing forward in full vigour!

To invent and introduce that machine is tantamount to smashing the somniloquy voiced by some people who are clinging to the experiences of other countries. He understood full well that it was a struggle for defending firmly the great idea of *Juche* of the Leader and that it was the very way of implementing thoroughly the Leader's instructions.

Immediately, he organized a technical innovation group with skilled hands, pushing ahead with necessary preparations.

They pooled their brains whenever they felt a want of skill. When they felt tired of their work, they would draw fresh strength from the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of the anti-Japanese guerillas. In this way, they advanced, advanced, struggled and advanced again.

Not a few times Plantoon Leader Ho Chun Son dashed to the hewing face when he awoke from a dream in which he had succeeded in making his machine.

Comrade So Jae Un, a rock-driller, polished the rough surface of the rotor-blades with a grind-stone without sleeping a whole night; Comrade Bak Yong Se, a prop-worker, encouraged much the other comrades by devising an oil-elimination tank. In short, all the platoon members poured out as one their energies and wisdom day and night in order to make the said machine.

For over 100 days they underwent a strenuous struggle. They solved difficult technical problems creatively, getting through all sorts of obstacles. At last, they succeeded in making a rotor operated with compressed air.

Thanks to the invention and introduction of this machine, they carried out in ten days their plan allotted to be done for July including the amount of ores left untouched for three months. Thus they overfulfilled their annual plan of the last year at 103% as of August 5.

Their annual plan had grown 2.7 times in a year, but they carried it out four months earlier than the set time. They volunteered to do a task ten times bigger than before. Not satisfied with doing 500% a day, they did 1,000%, producing high quality ores at that.

On April 15 this year Platoon Leader Ho Chun Son and his work-mates wound up this year's plan which was grown by two-folds as compared with the last year's output. Consequently, they have carried cut with credit their Seven-Year Plan at 350%.

On the rostrum of the Second National Meeting of the Forerunners in the Chollima Workteam Movement, Platoon Leader Ho Chun Son promised that he would produce this year without fail the same amount of ores produced during the past eight years and took a pledge as follows:

"... No matter how strong a gale blows and no matter how great difficulties and trials get in our way, we will carry out without fail what we have resolved before the Premier. We will convert the instructions of the Premier into our bones and flesh and will display again the infinite devotion and creative strength of our Chollima riders, the guard detachment and death-defying corps bent on implementing to the end the Premier's instructions..."

Showing their fiery devotion to the Leader, they registered the highest record in production since the commission of the mine, with continued advance and ceaseless revolution. Thus they displayed to the world the correctness of the Leader's teaching and the policy of our Party that more potentials can be found for increasing the production and the speed of production can be accelerated if the production and manpower are well organized and the political work intensified for rousing the strength of the masses in tune with the expanding scope of production and with the development of technique.

The True Daughter of the Party

Comrade Ri Hwa Shun is a weaver at the mill where Comrade Kang Jae Won works. She took the floor at the Second National Meeting of the Forerunners in the Chollima Workteam Movement. Her speech was very impressive.

Much gratified with her speech, Marshal Kim Il Sung highly commended her and said as follows:

"...This comrade is the true daughter of the Party. She is one of the great revolutionaries brought up by the Party... Every one of us should think of Comrade Ri Hwa Shun when we put on our clothes..."

Comrade Ri Hwa Shun was born into a poor family in South Korea. Her father passed away early in her childhood and she was separated from her mother at the age of nine. She worked as a baby-sitter until she was delivered by the People's Army-men who had liberated the southern half of the Republic during the past Fatherland Liberation War. Subsequently, she was brought to the warm care of the Leader, being carried on the knapsack of a People's Army-man.

Thanks to the solicitude of the Party and the Leader, she finished a bereft children's school. Then she got a job at a mill. She had the honour of meeting Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, on October 25, 1964.

She bore all the time deep in her mind Comrade Premier's teaching given to her on the spot that she should continue to work at the mill for 20 or 30 years and become a forerunner in the multi-spindle and multi-loom tending movement.

She bent all her efforts on improving her skill. As a result, she grew into a forerunner in the multi-loom movement, beginning with 2 looms, and finally came to tend 55 looms after tending 8, 16, 28, 35, 48 respectively.

She had another honour of meeting the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung before her machine on August 27, 1965.

The Marshal patted her on the back caressingly. Then he looked around the looms tended by Comrade Ri Hwa Shun with a proud expression as if he would boast of a good work done by his own child.

"This comrade tends such a large number of looms alone," he said with a broad smile to the functionaries who accompanied him.

To repay even a bit the warm affection shown her by the Marshal, this year she came out as an unprecedentedly efficient forerunner in the multi-loom movement, tending 80 looms alone.

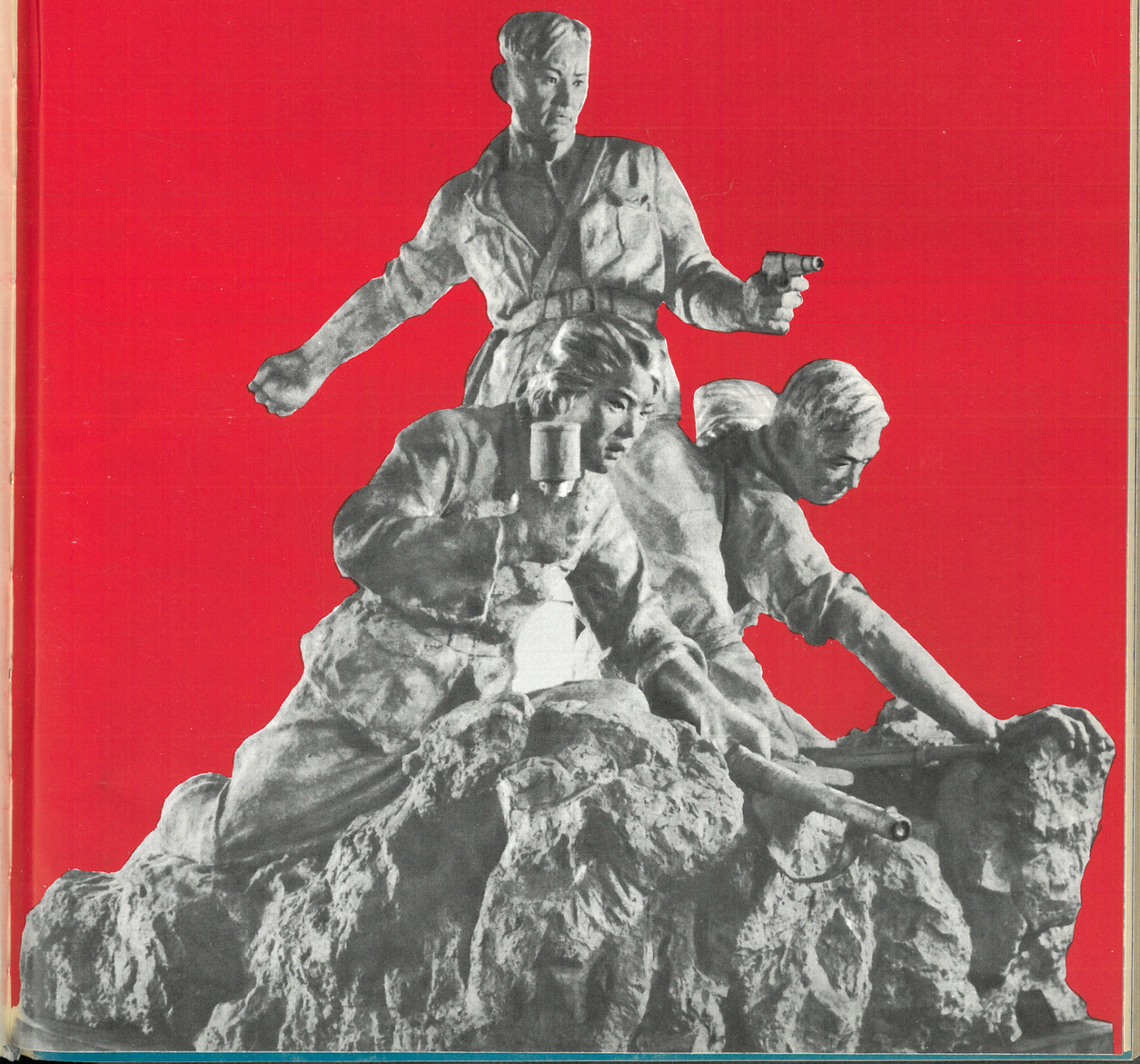
For four years since 1964 Comrade Ri Hwa Shun overfulfilled her annual plan at 400% and completed her annual quota for this year at 100.2% as of April 9. Thus she overfulfilled her Seven-Year Plan by nearly four times.

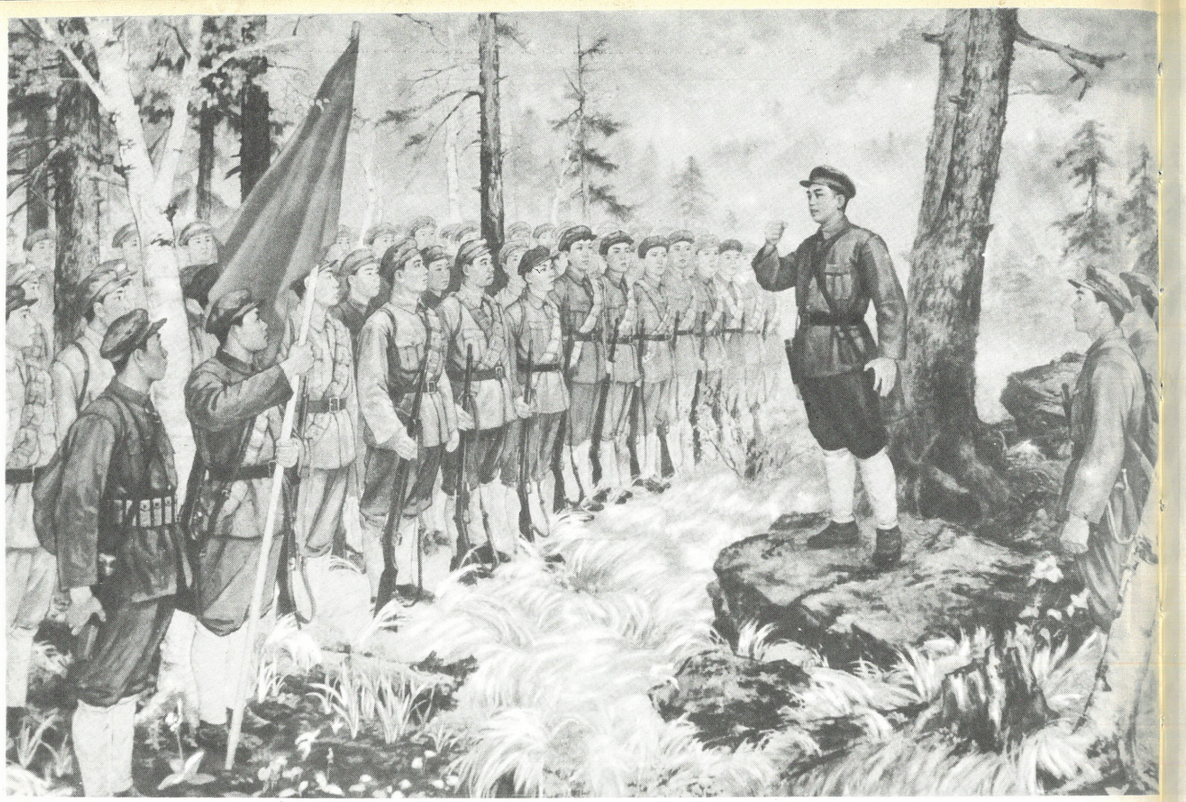
In other words, she is producing in a bit over one year as much stuff as produced in our country for a whole year during the last period of the Japanese imperialist rule.

Thanks to her brilliant efforts, she has been awarded the title of Labour Heroine.

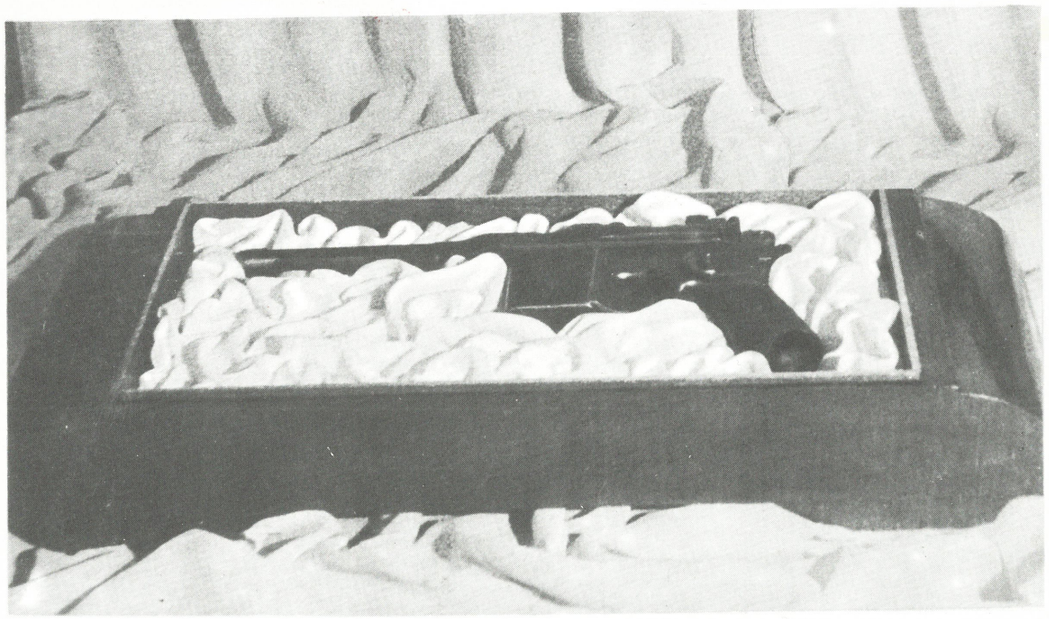
Weaver Comrade Ri Hwa Shun creating a still higher record

Glorious Path! Immortal Achievements!





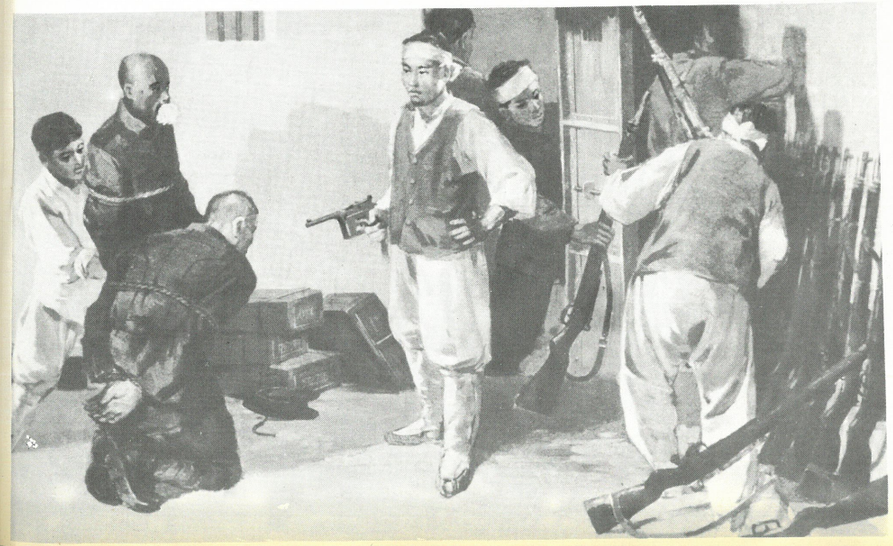
Comrade Kim Il Sung Proclaiming the Founding of the Glorious Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army on April 25, 1932



The revolver used by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle

The house and loft outside the West Gate in Antu used as a secret rendezvous by Comrade Kim Il Sung when he made preparations for the organization of anti-Japanese guerilla army

Struggle for wresting weapons from the enemy



Anti-Japanese guerillas seizing weapons with bare hands at a police station along the line put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung

Comrade Kim Il Sung delivering a speech before the people in a revolutionary base

Rostrum of the mass rally in Pyongyang City, welcoming President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania

Working people welcoming warmly the guests from Tanzania along the streets of Pyongyang

Friendship and Unity in the Anti-Imperialist United Front

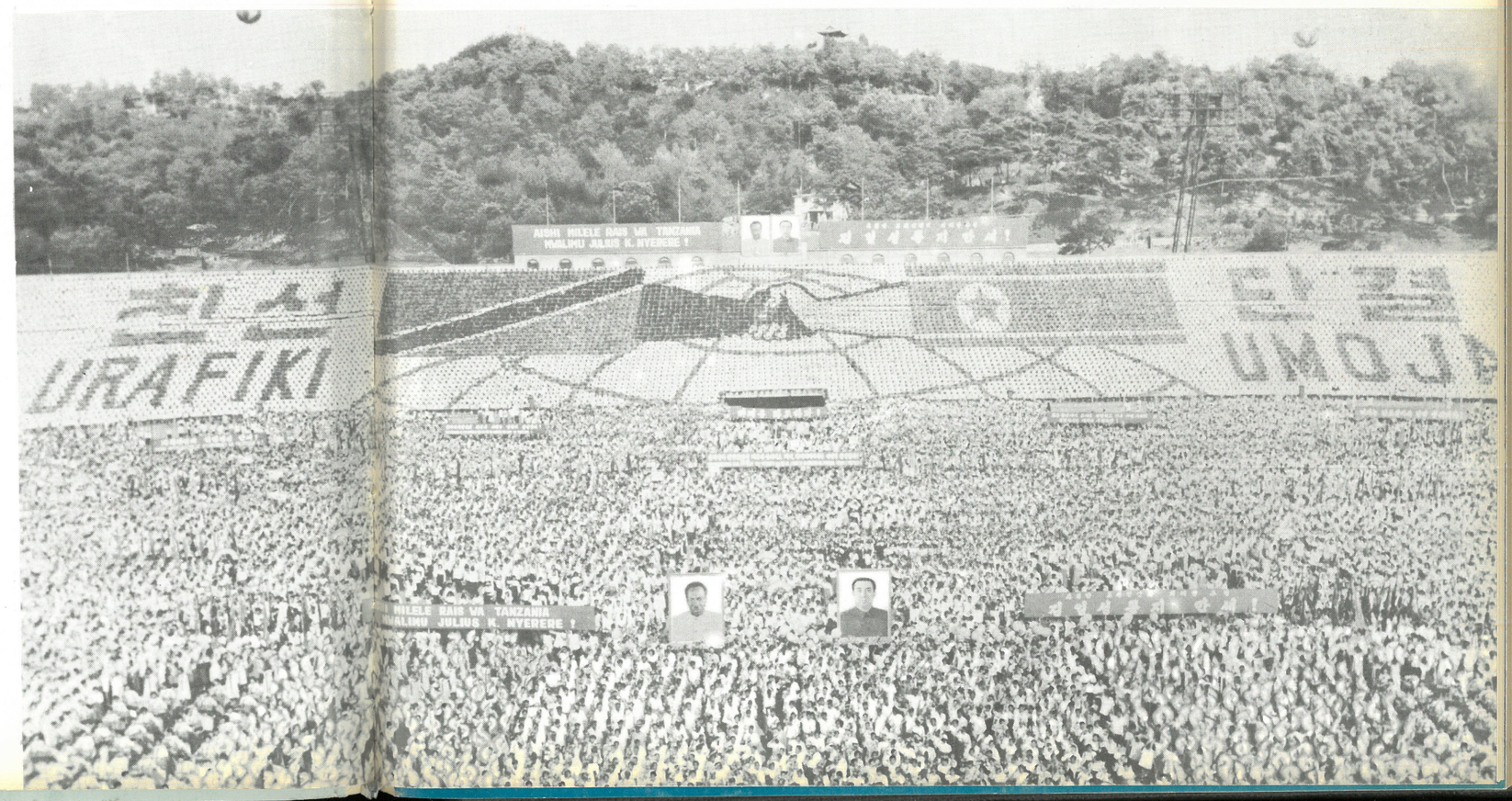
President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania visited our country in last June at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet.

During their stay in our country the friendship-envoys of the Tanzanian people received everywhere warm welcome from our people.

On the occasion of the visit, the relationship between our two peoples became more cordial and closer with deeper understanding.

In the past both Korea and Tanzania used to be oppressed by the imperialists. At present, our two peoples are building new societies, taking their destinies upon themselves after getting rid of the imperialist colonial yoke. Therefore, the cooperation between our two peoples has become closer.

Crowd of people participating in the mass rally welcoming President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania



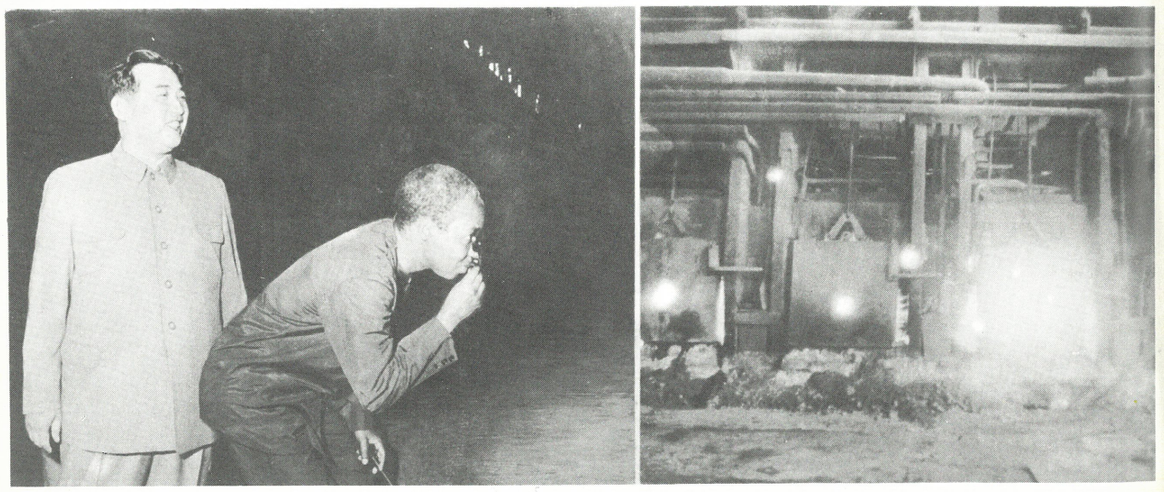
President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania on a courtesy visit to Premier Kim Il Sung

Today the Korean people warmly congratulate the Tanzanian people on their successes attained in the struggle to build national economy and culture in the spirit of self-reliance and to strengthen their defence capacities under the leadership of President Nyerere, repulsing the aggression and interferences perpetrated ceaselessly by the imperialists, and they actively support their struggle for realizing the "Arusha Declaration".

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Korean people will always stand firm by the side of the Tanzanian people in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the independent development of the country, and will remain their reliable friends."

President Nyerere's visit will contribute much to the friendship and unity between the Korean and Tanzanian peoples.



Premier Kim Il Sung visiting the Hwanghae Iron Works in company with President Nyerere

Comrade Ri Myong Won, Labour Heroine

Resolved to Create a New "Pyongyang Speed"

Comrade Ri Myong Won took the floor at the National Meeting of the Forerunners in the Chollima Workteam Movement eight years ago. She gave another speech recently at the Second National Meeting of the Forerunners in the Chollima Workteam Movement.

Comrade Ri Myong Won and her team-mates wound up their first half-year plan at 101% already by the end of February.

These comrades are the revolutionary fighters true to the Leader, for they are waging a vigorous struggle, upholding the earnest teachings of the Leader:

"Mechanization in construction is keenly felt not only for ensuring modern construction and solving the shortage of man-power, but also for lightening the toils of the working people as well as for making the working conditions more cultured.

"We should not cling to arduous manual work continually. We must get rid of it as early as possible."

It was in the autumn of 1966 when they were mobilized to the construction of a clinic. They were busy with painting the interior parts of the buildings to be used for out- and in-patients respectively. But they did not have any stepping-boards which were needed for introducing mechanization.

Not relying only to the help from above, they gathered pieces of wood-boards one by one. They understood well through their practical experiences that everything could be done if they would work in strict accordance with the teachings of the Leader. So, pooling their brains, they joined pieces of wood-board together and finally succeeded in making a 1,000 square metre stepping-board which could be assembled.

Thanks to their efforts, they finished in mere 20 days the painting work which was supposed to be done by 4 workteams for one month.

When they had completed the interior painting work, they set about doing the mosaic work on the outside walls. It was a strenuous checker-work that required long hours. Even a highly skilled hand could not finish more than one square metre a day.

According to their calculation, 15,000 work-days of manpower were required. Even two years were not long enough for them who had only an ordinary skill. Nevertheless, they did not fall back from this work. At the time they had a gathering and studied "There Is Nothing One Cannot Do When One Is Determined," an item chosen from the Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas. They drew fresh strength from it.

"At the decisive moment when people doubted if we could manage to finish the construction of the Grand Theatre before August 15, our collective smashed the conservatist view that mechanization could not be introduced into the painting work for a luxury building and succeeded in painting even the high laced-ceiling of the auditorium with a mechanized painting sprayer. This work which was supposed to take 120 days was completed in 20 days only. Thus we ensured in time the completion of the building as instructed by the Leader."

Such was their spirit when they rose up. They gathered together and racked their brains just as they had done when they had made sprayers for painting the eaves, garnishes, window-sills, etc. At last they worked out a mosaic setting-board on

which 100 pieces of slats could be fixed at a time.

In this way, they finished in 30 days this work which might have taken 2 years.

Thus they boldly smashed conservatism and created new miracles and advanced, making innovations continuously. This was possible because they drew their strength from the instructions given by the Leader 8 years ago at the National Meeting of the Forerunners in the Chollima Workteam Movement.

At a recess the Leader said at the time, patting Comrade Ri Myong Won on her shoulder as if she were his own daughter: "You are a real patriot! In construction conservatism is bound to be smashed by comrade like her." Then he added that she should continue to fight against conservatism in future, too.

Whenever she came up with a difficult job, Labour Heroine Ri Myong Won recalled the Leader's instructions and drew strength from it. This made her advance without interruption, making innovations continually.

The workteam members headed by Labour Heroine Ri Myong Won greatly contributed to the construction of the Students and Children's Palace in Pyongyang, the State Central Library, the State Acrobatic Theatre and a large number of monumental buildings, schools, industrial buildings which would shine for a long time in Pyongyang—the capital of the revolution and the heart of our people as well.

As a result, all the workteam members headed by Ri Myong Won became the forerunners in the creation of the "Pyongyang Speed". And today Comrade Ri Myong Won herself has become a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Taking a pledge to raise continually the flame of innovation so as to fulfill her annual plan before the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic while carrying out her annual plan at over 200% as of the end of this year, she said the following on the rostrum of the Second National Meeting of the Forerunners in the Chollima Workteam Movement:

"...As the heroes of our age and as the Red fighters of the Party worthy of the name, we the Chollima riders take a firm pledge that we will defend the Leader at the cost of our lives and will become guard-detachment and death-defying corps carrying out unconditionally his instructions to the end. We wish a long life to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people."

"The D.P.R.K. Is Really the Most Splendid Socialist Country"

Many foreign guests who came to our country witnessed during their visit the happy aspects of the life of our people and the prosperity of our fatherland. Amazed at the superiority of the socialist system established in our country under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, they expressed words of praises unsparingly.

* * *

"I have realized clearly in Korea what a socialist system really is. Among all the socialist countries, Korea is the best." (Secretary, Committee of the Federation of Workers and Peasants in North Sinaloa, Mexico)

"The reality of Korea was beyond all my imagination. Everything there is wonderful and beautiful. I feel as if I had come to a new world never imagined." (Journalist, "Algumhuria", the government organ of the United Arab Republic)

"When I was young, I longed much for the 'Heaven' mentioned in the Bible. However, that 'Heaven' is nothing but a word and nobody has ever seen it or been there. But, now I feel as if I would see in the Chollima Korea the 'Heaven' which I yearned after so much in the past. How fine the social system of Korea is!" (Chairman, Nigeria-Korea Friendship Association, and General Secretary, Central Executive Committee, Forest and Tangua Plantation Workers' Association, Nigeria)

"What surprised and impressed me most in Korea is the fact that the people who had a war built up their economy so splendidly in such a short time. All those things built by the Korean people after the ceasefire would have taken at least a century in a capitalist country." (Head of the Delegation, Confederation Generale du Travail de France)

"Among the strongest impressions of this memorable visit to the D.P.R.K., now drawing to a close, is the Chollima speed with which everything is being done. The Korean people under the inspired guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung are pushing ahead on all fronts at the same speed, fairly racing towards the future, often along roads that no one else had ever trodden.

"'Juche' and 'Chollima' seem to me to be inseparable components of what one can only call the miracle of the D.P.R.K." (Wilfred Burchett, Australian journalist)

"High smoke-stacks soaring everywhere, the electrification of the countryside, the mechanization of agirculture, imposing and cozy dwelling houses lined up in rows both in towns and villages, all these things are the evidences testifying to the happy life of the Korean people." (Member, Laotian Committee of the Movement for the Creation of Trade Unions under Neo Lao Haksat)

"I am excited about the fact that the farmers in the Korean countryside are completely free from all taxes.

"In the old days the Korean farmers were robbed of all their crops gathered through sweat and blood. But today they are enjoying a happy life with what they have earned. They are living without any inconvenience in the villages equipped with nurseries, kindergartens, barber-shops, and so on... The very fact that the farmers are freed from tax is a great revolution." (Editor-in-chief, "Ulimwengu", Tanzania)

"In Japan it is very difficult to rear more than three children unless both parents earn their living together. It is really difficult when there are four or five children.

"However, in Korea children are using gratis the recreation facilities in parks.

"It was when we paid a visit to a cooperative farm on the outskirts of Pyongyang. After hearing the explanation, we looked around the facilities in the farm. Among them, we found a nursery where two or three year old kiddies were taken care by nursery workers... In case a child is entrusted to such a nursery in Japan, all the income earned by a mother should be paid for that when its father and mother work at the same time... In view of this reality, I feel at the bottom of my heart that the Korean children are happy." (Delegate, Japan Construction Trade Union)

"I admire greatly the enforcement of the universal 9-year technical compulsory education in Korea. With the implementation of the universal 9-year technical compulsory education, Korea has become the most advanced country in popular education." (Council Member, International Democratic Women's Federation, Secretary General, Women's Union for Peace and Progress, Switzerland)

"The Korean educational system under which one can learn without leaving his job is a revolutionary one with a profound meaning. It is amazing that all the workers are being pulled up to the level of higher technical school or college.

"The work for closely combining education with production labour and for rearing the workers into intellectuals well-versed in science and technology is being successfully done in Korea through this splendid educational system." (Chairman, Coordination Committee, World Peace Council)

"I witnessed the powerful strength and enthusiasm of the Korean youths and children who are growing happily and vigorously under the socialist system... and I felt the inexhaustible creative power of the Korean children growing happily with nothing to envy in the world looking forward to the radiant future.

"The Korean children are really happy. I saw again in their happiness the great victory of the socialist system...

"I have been to many countries. But I have rarely seen any country which shows solicitude by preference to the youths and children like Korea does." (Delegate, Executive Secretariat, Organization for the Solidarity of the Peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America)

"This is real socialism! What impressed me especially was the prophylactic medical system under which the doctors in charge of the people's residential units prevent diseases and give a treatment at the early stage of disease, calling on the families one after another." (Head of the Publication and Information Bureau, Office of the President, Burundi Republic)

"The arts of the Korean workers are revolutionary and passionate... I feel awfully sorry that I can not express all I think about the beautiful life and culture of the Korean people, for I am neither an author nor a writer. What I want to emphasize is that the performance itself on the stage by ordinary, simple workers of both sexes is of great significance. As a matter of fact, all the Korean workers are innovators in production, musicians and dancers as well." (Delegate of the General Federation of the Syrian Trade Unions)

"The independence and happiness we want to win through our struggle are just like the beautiful life and happiness enjoyed by the Korean people." (Chairman, Venezuelan National Liberation Front)

"Socialism should be constructed like in Korea." (Delegate, Executive Secretariat, Organization for the Solidarity of the Peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America)

"Korea is really a wonderful socialist country." (Member, Central Committee, Tanzanian African National Union)

I'll Work Hard for Our Benevolent Socialist System

SONG BONG HO,
Vice-Head of the shop of the factory where Comrade Ri Bong Nyo works

Soon we shall greet the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—our glorious fatherland.

By this time I recall with bitterness my past life in an alien land full of sorrows and troubles, yet today I feel boundless joy and pride of living in our socialist Fatherland under the care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

I came back on October 10, 1960, to the glorious Fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As soon as I returned, I was assigned to the factory where Comrade Ri Bong Nyo works as a rolling worker and got a flat in a multi-storied building not far from the factory.

At the time I was very grateful for the Fatherland which had given me a job and a house. Little wonder that the word "unemployed" is not known in our country.

In Japan, however, to eke out a day's living was something short of miraculous. I used to go out in early morning to draw a lot at a work-site. If, by luck, I drew a slip with a chop-print on it, I could earn a few pence barely sufficient to cheat my hungry stomach. In case I failed to get a work to do, I had to go to rummage garbage cans or to the blood bank.

After trying hard to get a stable job, I went deep into a mountainous region in Shikoku where I started to make charcoal.

There I was forced to work for more than 14 hours a day. Despite that, nothing came out of the toils.

But, today, I have nothing to worry about. The price of rice consumed monthly by the six people in my family is a trifle. Besides, there is not any rent for the house. All this is beyond dream in Japan.

In Japan one has to pay as a rent two-thirds of his monthly income for a simple single-room, let alone food and clothing. On top of that, it is not easy to rent a room at that. That is why, I and my wife had to live separately for six years even after we got married.

In contrast to this, in our Fatherland where exploitation became an old story everything is directed to the welfare of the people.

I happened to be hospitalized for a score of days last year. I underwent a difficult operation. But I recovered rapidly thanks to the warm-hearted care given to me by the doctors and nurses. Of course, the treatment was completely free of charge.

At the time I was impelled to think with embittered feelings of how I had been hard-pressed when my wife had suffered from appendicitis in Japan. Though I had paid all the money I had earned by sweating blood to the hospital, she did not get a proper treatment as the money was not sufficient for all the expenses.

It was not all. In Japan one cannot educate his child as he wishes no matter how he loves it. The education costs so much money that people who scarcely stay alive on a day-to-day basis with what they earn everyday can hardly think of any schooling for their children.

In our Fatherland, however, the situation is quite different. The universal 9-year technical compulsory education is enforced and everybody is entitled to get education as much as he wishes up to college level without spending even a single penny under the solicitude of the state. My family too is getting the same benefits without exception.

My eldest daughter Ho Ja is working together with me in a factory as a cutter after graduating a technical school. Ho Cha, the eldest son of mine is a first-year pupil at a middle school, while the second daughter is growing up in good health in a kindergarten. As they are provided with uniforms at the change of seasons, the only burden for us, the parents, is to help their school education at home.

My wife never thought of going to school when she was in Japan, but after her return to the Fatherland she managed to graduate a working-people school. As for myself, I finished the working-people middle school at the factory.

In the meantime, I have been burning with a passionate desire to work with all my efforts for this socialist system of ours for which I am so grateful.

Our respected and beloved Premier once came to our factory personally and taught us how to make more shoes of better quality so as to supply them to the people. His on-the-spot teachings stirred up further the enthusiasm of all the workers in the factory.

"Aren't his teachings meant for my own happiness as well as for the happiness of the entire people?" I thought and worked hard as much as the other comrades in order to carry out the Premier's instructions to the end.

Incidentally I was surprised by an unexpected event. I was awarded a merit medal by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

It was something that I did not deserve, for I just worked in good faith. I felt a lump in my throat out of sheer joy that I was embraced in the bosom of the Fatherland, so benevolent.

It happened when a big chemical fibre mill was constructed in the place where we lived. My wife joined the "House-wives' Shock Brigade" and said to me as follows:

"I'll offer my best efforts, however trifle they may be. It's the respected and beloved Premier himself who has fixed the site of the mill, teaching how to provide more good-quality stuff to the people. How could I stay idle, only enjoying the great happiness brought us by the Premier?"

My wife pressed forward hard among the constructors just as she intended. Working along with the Red ranks of the working class, she even received a merit medal and a Chollima badge.

When we were in Japan, we were not treated even with elementary human decency. We used to be pushed around like a foam on the lowest rung of poverty without any right whatever. However, only after our return to the Fatherland we came to feel the real value of human life.

Plunged in the powerful flow of the life, I became more aware of how I should live and work so as to make our socialist system bloom in greater beauty.

What swells my heart at present is the sole desire to become a revolutionary fighter true to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed, genius-commander and one of the distinguished leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

Thanks to my endeavours to become a loyal revolutionary fighter of Marshal Kim Il Sung, I was honoured in July 1964 to become a member of the Workers' Party of Korea.

I never knew of such a great honour and happiness.

Two Realities Diametrically Opposed

Due to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists our country remains devided into the north and south for the past 20-odd years. Consequently, people are suffering from the national split.

On account of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, sworn enemy of the Korean people, there have appeared today the two completely opposite phenomena in the north and south of our country especially in industrial domain and in the life of workers as in all other spheres.

In the northern half of the Republic all the working people undertook a stupendous construction in the past with their heroic creative labour efforts under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The construction was unfolded in full swing, particularly, in the post-war period (after July 1953).

After the war our working class laid a firm foundation for an independent national economy by carrying out thoroughly the basic line of economic construction of our Party set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

There are at present in the northern half of our country modern machine-building plants alongside a great number of large-size power stations, coal mines, ore mines, metallurigcal plants, chemical and light industry factories which are equipped with new technology. In addition to them, there are numerous factories for local industry set up mainly with local efforts obtained through an all-people movement.

All these factories and enterprises are operated exclusively by our working class which devotes all its enthusiasm and talents to the prosperity and progress of the Fatherland and to the cause of the revolution.

The bases of heavy and light industries built up in the northern half of the Republic and its socialist rural economy make up firm foundations for an independent national economy.

Today we have entered the decisive stage of carrying out the Seven-Year Plan, upholding the Party line on developing the economic construction in parallel with defence build-up and the Ten-Point Political Programme announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan will consolidate more firmly the independent national economy and transform our country into a more developed socialist state.

The situation is, however, entirely different in the southern half of the Republic now occupied by the U.S. imperialist aggressors where their stooges, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are running amuck.

Contrary to the fact that the northern half of the Republic has advanced along the road of independence and self-sustenance, the road of complete enslavement taken by the South Korean industry has caused a total bankruptcy and ruin.

Right after liberation (August 15, 1945), the factories, mines, collieries once owned by the Japanese imperialists were taken over by the treacherous bureaucrats and comprador capitalists patronized by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and the South Korean industry has been reduced to an object of plunder, subjugation by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists who have crept in again.

Directing the spearhead of their overseas aggression to Asia the U.S. imperialist aggressors have pursued aggressive policies in Vietnam, and while intensifying war preparations in South Korea, they are making use of South Korea more actively as a military base of aggression and its military potentials for the realization of their war policy. As a result, today the South Korean economy has been reduced entirely to the military appendage of U.S. imperialism.

In the northern half of the Republic everybody works in accordance with his skill and talent

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys are bringing in more foreign capital and plundering people in great intensity in order to militarize the South Korean economy. This cannot but aggravate further the dependency of South Korean economy on foreign countries, ruin further the economy and worsen the people's living.

In South Korea the extent of dependence of major raw materials and other materials in importation from abroad grew sharply: 1.9 times in 1966 and 2.4 times in 1967 respectively as compared with 1960.

Among others, 65% of the raw materials required for cement industry, 80% for electric power, 100% for vehicle making and for a part of chemical industry, rely completely on the supply from foreign monopolies.

The operation of the medium- and small-sized enterprises which occupy 98% of the total enterprises in South Korea are extremely shrunken and are running rapidly toward bankruptcy and ruin.

The rate of operation of all the middle and small enterprises fell to 48.1% in 1965 from 61% in 1961 and it dropped further in the following period. In the first half of this year alone, about 150 small and middle enterprises in Seoul went bankrupt due to extreme financial difficulty. Moreover, the key industries in South Korea have shrunken to a great extent. They are in such a difficulty that they can hardly maintain even simple reproduction.

The machine-building industry in South Korea is so negligible that it is absolutely incapable of producing important machines

needed for mines and construction, medium-sized machines for general industrial use, machine tools and other factory installations.

The case is the same with all the branches of the key industries such as metallurgy, power and chemistry.

The economic crisis in South Korea has further deterioriated the people's living.

The relative and absolute poverties of the South Korean working class are aggravating rapidly due to the plunder through the first distribution process of the wealth accumulated by the comprador capital and to the plunder through the redistribution by the puppet ruling circles.

Take as an example the workers of the manufacturing industries in South Korea who are supposed to have comparatively stable jobs, their real income reduced to 68.4% in 1965 against 100 in 1960, and the nominal wages cover only 36.8% of the living cost.

This bespeaks that the process to absolute destitution of the working class is being rapidly accelerated.

Despite such a situation, the U.S. imperialists and their flunkeys, the treacherous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, are resorting to all sorts of tricks in order to cover up the critical situation of the South Korean economy and to appease the discontent of the people. But all this is in vain, for the sheer reality of South Korean economy can not be covered up by any trickery, and its prospects are grim indeed.

* * *

During the past 20 and more years North and South Korea have traversed two absolutely different paths—independence and dependence, prosperity and ruin.

It is because in South Korea under the occupation by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the vicious colonial predatory and subjugation policy was pursued forcibly by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, whereas in the northern half of the Republic, a real independent economy for the people has been set up under the correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Today, the South Korean workers, infinitely inspired by the successes made in the northern half of the Republic, are struggling stubbornly for the rights to existence and democratic freedom.

The only way to rehabilitate the ruined economy of South Korea and to deliver the people from their plight, is to chase the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and realize the unification of the Fatherland.

Jobless workers in South Korea

The South Korean Workers Are Fighting For the Right to Existence and Democratic Freedom

Today the South Korean workers are being subjected to double and treble exploitation and oppression under the harsh colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Lacking all rights, they are languishing in darkness.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, pointed out: "**Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people.**" Through their bitter life for the past 20-odd years, the South Korean workers have become aware that only by fighting can they shatter the cursed fetters of the enemy exploitation and oppression and win the right to existence.

The more intensified the enemy oppression is, the higher the South Korean workers raise the banner of struggle for the right to existence and democratic freedom with a firm resolve to fight on to the end.

What is noteworthy in the recent struggle of the South Korean workers is the fact that the number of cases of the struggle is increasing and its scale expanding and that the spearhead of the struggle is being directed more and more to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The fierce flames of struggle are enveloping not only a series of the manufacturing industry, dockyards, mine industry and motor transportation in which the struggle of the workers has been active up to now but also they have swept recently other fields such as electricity, railway, "monopoly enterprises" under the direct "control" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, on a broad scale.

In particular, as the spearhead of struggle of the South Korean workers is being directed to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their struggle has become more active and organized.

Entering upon this year, the number of cases of the struggle of the South Korean workers against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique itself has increased rapidly. If 40 per cent of all the struggles were waged against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique up to the end of January, the rate sharply increased to 65 per cent in the end of February.

The rapid expansion and development of the South Korean workers' struggle for existence and democratic freedom show that their political awakening and revolutionary spirit are being enhanced rapidly.

The gloomy reality of South Korea which has turned into a living hell is driving the workers into an unbearable plight.

Far from boosting the wages of the workers, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are frenzied in preparing another war are unprecedentedly intensifying their exploitation and plunder against the people in order to cover the ever-growing military expenditure.

Entering upon this year, the rascals raised predatory taxes levied on the people 1.5 times as much as last year, plundering the poeple by all sorts of fascistic means.

According to newspaper reports, it is needed for a family of five to have at least 16,000-17,000 *won* as cost of living for a month. But it was disclosed in the data published by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clicue that the monthly income of the South Korean workers varies from 3,000 to 4,000 *won*

on an average.

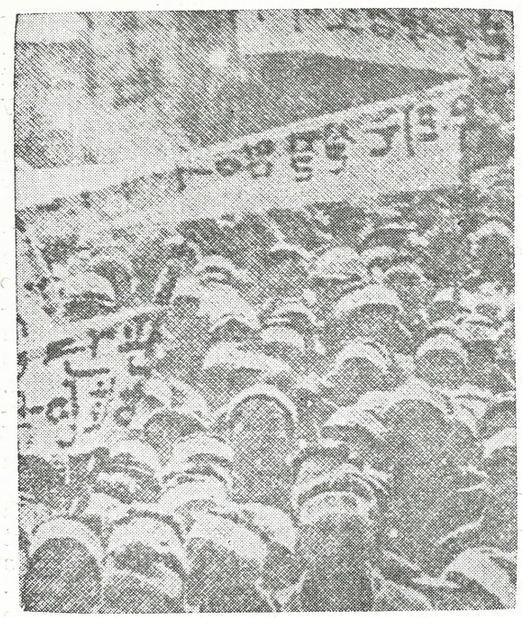
As shown by the actual condition of wages paid to 1,500 workers in Riri City, North Cholla province, South Korea, 65 per cent of them receive starvation wages from 900 to 2,000 *won* as their monthly income.

In such circumstances it is quite natural that the South Korean workers rise in the struggle for existence.

Also the South Korean workers are unfolding a vigorous struggle to win various democratic rights such as the improvement of labour conditions, practice of an eight-hour working day and freedom of forming trade unions.

The Korean workers employed at an organ of the U.S. imperialist aggressor-troops in Eujongbu district, Kyonggi province, were forced to work over 18 hours a day by the Yankee devils. Enraged at the maltreatment of the scoundrels, they staged a stubborn struggle and carried out their demands. The workers at the "Daehan Electric Wire Company", too, fought resolutely for the eight-hour working day.

Over 600 workers at the "Choson Industrial Company" in Taegu went on a strike in opposition to the criminal acts by the fascist Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who stood in the way of organizing a trade union. On the other hand, the workers at the "Kyongnam Woolen Industrial Company" in Pusan and the workers at the "Staple Silk Mill" in Kyonggi province waged mass struggles. All these struggles were waged in order to win democratic rights including the freedom for organizing trade unions.



South Korean miners struggling for the right to existence and democracy

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the odious hirelings of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, openly put into their fascistic evil law an article stipulating that a sixteen-hour working day is allowed "if required by the national defence". And they are forcing the workers to do long and hard work, clamouring for intensifying "war-preparations".

With a view of checking the advance of united workers, the rascals have done everything they can to hamper and suppress the formation and activity of trade unions. Once a trade union is organized, the scoundrels answer the workers concerned with sacking and persecution in retaliation.

Such a cruel oppression by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen is the outcome of their attempt not to allow the workers the least freedom, to disrupt unscrupulously their unity and to exploit and plunder them to the maximum.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges who are most afraid of the workers' unity have deprived the South Korean workers of even the freedom of celebrating May Day, the international holiday of the world workers, and the rascals are resorting to unprecedented fascist atrocities never seen in the world.

This shows clearly that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the most wicked reactionaries, wolves and the sworn enemies of the Korean people. Also it proves vividly that South Korea, trampled down by the enemies, is a living hell which is the most horrible place, darker than any place in the world.

It goes without saying that the South Korean workers can no longer bear the ceaseless exploitation and enslavement in such a living hell which is being turned into a ditch of death. That is why, they have risen up to fight everywhere the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the treacherous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Repercussions Among Trade Union Organizations in Various Countries in Connection with the Incident of "Pueblo", the Armed Espionage Ship of U.S. Imperialism

The trade union organizations of various countries are continuously raising their voice of condemnation, censuring the U.S. imperialist aggressors for the serious hostile acts perpetrated by "Pueblo", the armed espionage ship of the U.S. imperialists, against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after intruding deep into its territorial waters.

The Workers' Centre of Cuba denounced them in its statement as an aggressive act against a sovereign state, pointing out that the U.S. imperialists clinging to the aggressive strategy to oppose the world people had again committed a shameless act as an international criminal, by intruding recklessly into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The statement continues as follows:

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has exercised its full right for safeguarding its sovereignty against the ignominious provocations of the U.S. imperialists. The true nature of the U.S. imperialists as warmaniacs were shown all the more clearly through the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed espionage ship, 'Pueblo' which conducted of late a scandalous act and impudent provocations in the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. as well as through the nasty attacks made by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops against the guarding posts to the north of the Demilitarized Zone.

"No doubt, through the incidents occurred in Korea, the Korean people displayed their courage before the world, declaring that victory cannot be gained without making a clean sweep of imperialism, in particular, U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of the world reactionaries and unless they return retaliation for the 'retaliation' by the enemies, opposing the enemy aggression in the foremost front of the struggle against the heinous enemy of humanity. The brave attitude taken by the Korean people has further deepened our workers' admiration and friendship for the fraternal people of the D.P.R.K."

In the letter sent to the Central Committee of the the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Hungarian Trade Union of the Workers in Textile Industry expressed burning indignation at the U.S. imperialists for their scheme to bring up the incident of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive armed espionage ship "Pueblo" before the United Nations. It pointed out that the U.S. imperialists' military provocations exposed their dirty design to unleash another war against the D.P.R.K.

The employees of the Dornod Food Processing Combine of Mongolia adopted a telegraphic message denouncing the provocative acts of the "Pueblo".

The Central Council of Polish Trade Unions addressed a solidarity letter to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

It condemned the U.S. imperialists for the intrusion by the armed espionage ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor force deep into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K.

It expressed its support to the just struggle of the Korean working class, while denouncing the reactionary policy of the cursed Pak Jung Hi puppet clique kept up entirely by the military and financial "aid" of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The Construction Ministry Workers' Union of Japan and the Association of Printing and Pub-

lishing Industry Workers of Japan held extraordinary national meetings respectively, and the former adopted with unanimous approval the following resolution protesting the military provocation by the U.S. imperialists against the D.P.R.K.:

"Taking advantage of the seizure of their armed espionage ship "Pueblo" by the heroic Korean People's Army, the U.S. imperialists are raising frenzied war clamours by mobilizing their armed force on an extensive scale, and the Sato Government is actively collaborating in this racket. We censure vehemently in protest against that."

The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) adopted at an extraordinary congress held in Tokyo a resolution on "opposing the war provocative acts of the United States in Korea and defending the democratic, national education and repatriation right of the Korean residents in Japan."

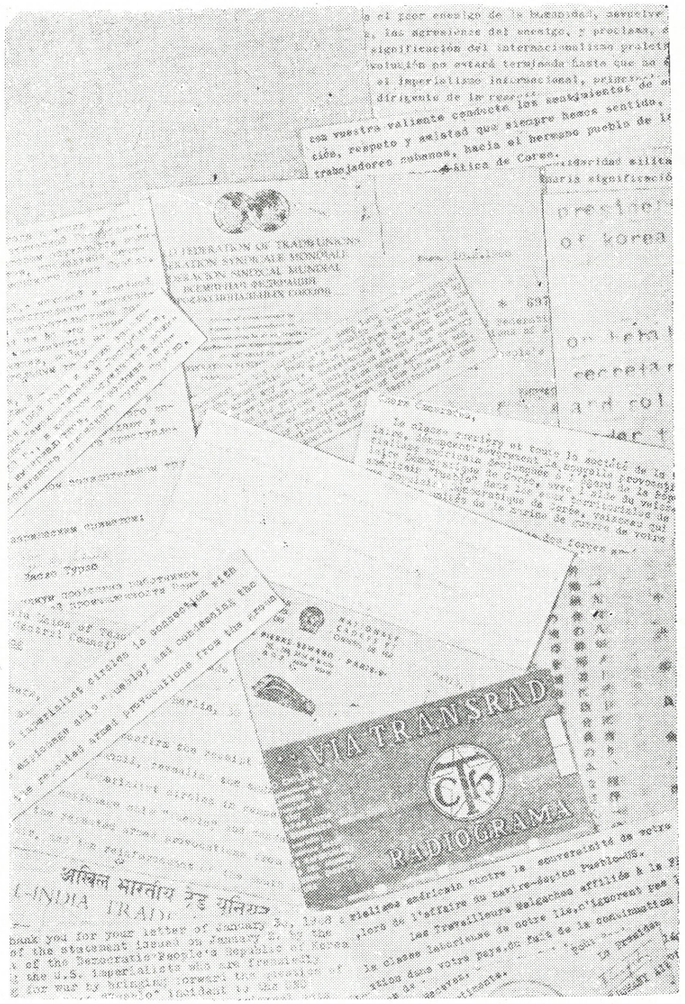
It is stressed, in the resolution, that a grave situation in which another war might break out at any moment has been created with the intrusion into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. by the U.S. imperialists' armed espionage ship "Pueblo" and with the intensified military provocations carried on by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and South Korean puppet army in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line. It pointed out that the Sato Government of Japan is taking part actively in the U.S. imperialists' provocative acts, stepping up its military collusion with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, thereby not only hurting the friendship with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but also endangering the peace and security in Asia and Japan.

A mass meeting took place in Colombo in support of the anti-U.S. struggle of the Korean people, denouncing the U.S. imperialists' war provocations. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Ceylon Democratic Workers' Congress, Ceylon Independent Trade Union Federation, All-Ceylon Oil Workers' Union, General Federation of Clerical Workers in Ceylon, Ceylon Labour Federation, Ceylon Iron-Works Workers' Union and 17 other mass organizations.

A resolution addressed to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was unanimously adopted at the meeting.

Speaking at the meeting, the representatives of these influential mass organisations bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists who had made the armed espionage ship "Pueblo" intrude into the territorial waters of our country and perpetrate heinous espionage acts and military provocations.

The attendants warmly hailed the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people: **"We do not want war, but are never afraid of it. Our people and People's Army will return retaliation for the 'retaliation' of the U.S. imperialists, all-out war for all-out war."**



Cables and letters of solidarity received by the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea from various trade union organizations in the world in connection with the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed espionage ship "Pueblo" which intruded deep into our territorial waters

Heroic Vietnamese People Will Win Victory Without Fail in the Anti-U.S. National Salvation Struggle

Today the Vietnamese people are marking the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in the midst of their bloody struggle to chase away the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and to defend the North and liberate the South.

The founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is the fruition of their protracted, arduous struggle to put an end to the century-old vicious colonial rule of foreign imperialist aggressors. And it is also an epoch-making event of great significance in the history. of Vietnam. Since its founding the Vietnamese people have unfolded heroic struggles for 23 years, fighting against the imperialist aggressors and for the independence and unification of the fatherland.

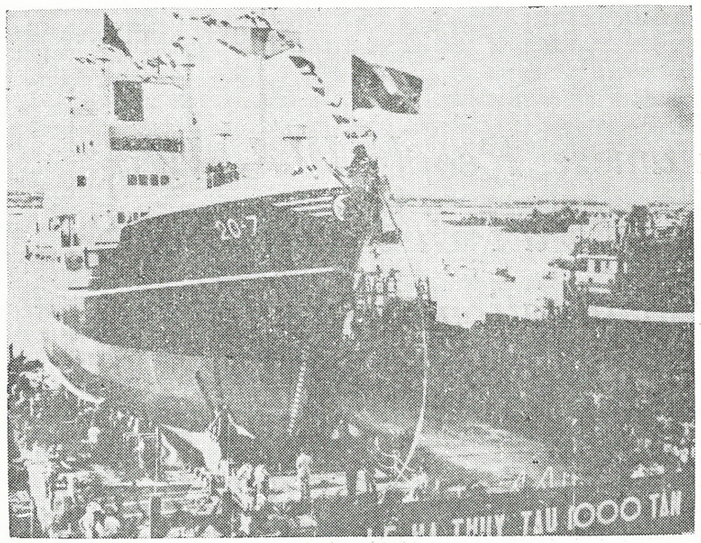
During the period the Vietnamese people drove away the French colonialists through the 9-year war of resistance and have been fighting heroically against the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have invaded Vietnam.

North Vietnam, the base of the revolution of the whole Vietnam, is now rendering vigorous support to the cause of the revolution of the South Vietnamese people.

The people in North Vietnam are waging a heroic struggle day and night in production and construction even under the barbarous bombing of the U.S. imperialists, while waging a "production drive in which every man does two men's work."

The National Confederation of Workers of Guinea exposed and accused in its statement of the intrusion deep into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. by the U.S. imperialist armed espionage ship "Pueblo" and warmly congratulated the Korean People's Army on the capture of the said ship.

Furthermore, All-African Trade Union Federation, Congolese Confederation of Trade Unions, National Union of Workers of Mauritania, Madagascar Trade Union Federation, General Union of Algerian Workers, International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions and other trade union organizations sent to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea letters supporting our just measure taken for seizing the "Pueblo". In their letters the above-mentioned trade union organizations scathingly denounced the intrusion of the U.S. imperialist armed espionage ship into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. as a provocation for another war by U.S. imperialism and a challenge against peace and security in Korea, Asia and in the world at large, while extending warm militant solidarity with the revolutionary cause of the Korean people.



"July 20", a ship constructed at the Haiphong dockyard, Vietnam

Highly inspired by the support of the North Vietnamese people, the South Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, are continuously attaining shining victories by fighting heroically in their righteous struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

The South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces and people crushed on many occasions the so-called "strategic operations" and "offensives" much vaunted of by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and gained tremendous successes on every front, thereby delivering a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

As the result of the heroic struggle waged by the South Vietnamese people, the liberated areas now cover four-fifths of the territory of the whole South Vietnam with 10,000,000-odd inhabitants.

The U.S. imperialists are panting in a tight corner while making desperate efforts to find a way out by throwing into South Vietnam a larger number of their aggressor troops and puppet troops of their satellite countries as well as by intensifying the bombing on North Vietnam.

These facts vividly show to what extent the U.S. imperialist aggressors are now running amuck to recover from their defeat. But the U.S. imperialist aggressors have miscalculated with an illusion. No matter how they expand their "war escalation" by bringing more troops into South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialist aggressors can never bring to their knees the fraternal Vietnamese people who are rallied firmly around President Ho Chi Minh, marching with the uplifted banner of anti-U.S. national salvation struggle. On the contrary, it will only make the U.S. imperialist aggressors sink deeper into the mire.

The only way out for the U.S. imperialists is to recognize the four-point position of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point statement made by the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

The workers of the 2nd Shop at the Transformer Factory in Hanoi who carried out last year their annual plan 19 days ahead of the schedule are stepping up production in the spirit of making a clean sweep of all the U.S. imperialists

Today, the U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam is being unanimously denounced and condemned by the peace-loving peoples the world over, not to mention those in socialist countries. They are supporting and giving assistance to the heroic Vietnamese people both materially and morally.

The working class and people of our country standing on the common front against U.S. imperialism, rejoice as their own over the brilliant victories gained by the heroic working class and people of Vietnam who have risen in the sacred war for national salvation against U.S. imperialism. They regard it as their lofty, internationalist duty to render positive support to the fighting Vietnamese brothers.

On the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, we extend our firm, militant solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people who have stood up for national salvation in the war of resistance against U.S. imperialism. We are convinced that the heroic Vietnamese people will defend the North and liberate the South, thereby accomplishing the cause of the country's unification in the near future after chasing out the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Cuba Will Exist Forever in the Western Hemisphere, Scattering Her Light

The following was said by Comrade Kim Il Sung about the great significance of the Cuban revolution:

"The victory of the Cuban revolution is the first victory of socialist revolution won under the very nose of the United States, it is a continuation of the great October Revolution in Latin America. It is a historic event that expanded the socialist camp to the Western Hemisphere and marked a new turning-point in the revolutionary movement in Latin America."

On the 1st of January 1959, the Cuban revolutionaries and people won a great victory for the Cuban revolution by overthrowing the U.S. imperialists and their stooge dictator Batista. For nearly 10 years since then, the Cuban revolution has grown and developed with great successes thanks to the arduous yet heroic struggle of the Cuban people under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party.

The victory of the Cuban revolution has made socialism realistic even in the Western Hemisphere. Situated in Latin America, the revolutionary Cuba has become a reliable western outpost of socialism. The socialist camp has been brought about by the heroic, self-sacrificing struggle waged by the international working class which has fought for a century against the international capitalist class. Now, its might has been further strengthened owing to the noble blood shed by the Cuban revolutionary fighters and working class. This means another big stride for the cause of socialism-communism.

With the Cuban revolution as a turning-point, there opened a fresh stage of national liberation movement and a new era of people's revolution in Latin America.

Tremendous successes have been made by the Cuban people

in the socialist construction. The Cuban people, having liquidated the outdated production relationship in the countryside, are now successfully carrying out a technical revolution in rural areas, mechanizing and chemicalizing while remaking the nature on a big scale.

Further progress has also been made by the Cuban people in the struggle for laying the foundations of socialist industry. In Cuba a big stride has also been made in education, public health services and culture. And the people's living standard has risen rapidly. As the socialist construction is accelerated in Cuba, the national might of the Republic of Cuba is rapidly growing with her defence capacities being strengthened.

The Cuban revolution and all the achievements made by the Republic of Cuba exert a great revolutionary influence on the liberation struggle of the peoples in Latin America and the oppressed people of the world.

Encouraged greatly by the Cuban revolution, the ever-awakening Latin American peoples have risen up in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their running-dogs, the root-cause of their all misfortunes and hardships. To seize power, the peoples in Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, etc. in particular, have taken up arms, and are now courageously unfolding an armed struggle. In tune with this, the broad sections of people including workers and peasants in Latin America are waging an indefatigable struggle in opposition to the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and dictatorial regimes. Such a struggle on the part of the Latin American peoples is dealing a big blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors. In fact, Cuba is the light-house of revolutionary struggle and the strength inspiring the Latin American peoples.

No wonder, the U.S. imperialists hate Cuba so much. Being afraid of Cuba, they are running wild with their malicious attempt to stifle the Republic of Cuba.

Today it is a sacred internationalist duty for the socialist countries and the revolutionary peoples throughout the world to defend the Cuban revolution and her revolutionary gains from the U.S. imperialists' aggression and to actively support and help the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people so as to increase the might of Cuba.

The Cuban people are fighting resolutely against the U.S. imperialists, heroically safeguarding their revolutionary gains, shouldering a weighty responsibility for building and defending the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere.

The struggle for defending the Cuban revolution and supporting the Cuban people is a struggle for advancing the revolutionary cause of the international working class and the cause of the anti-U.S. national liberation in the Western Hemisphere and, at the same time, it is a struggle for frustrating the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy in Latin America and their global strategy as well.

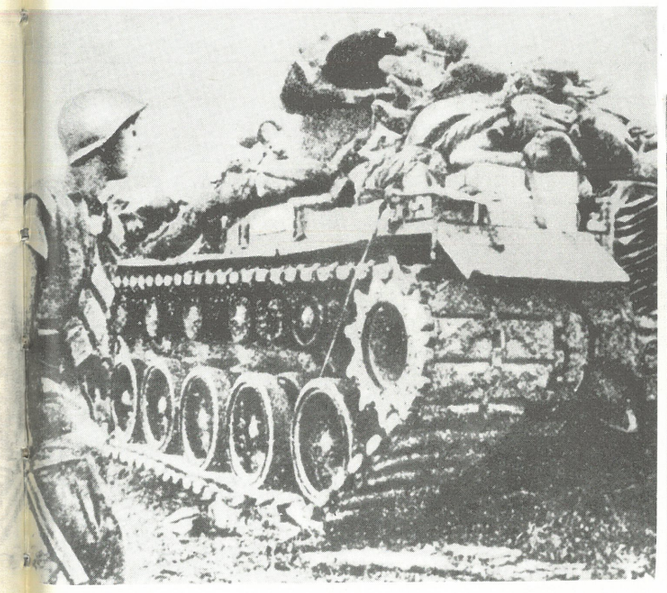
The Latin American peoples and the revolutionary peoples the world over are fimrly standing on the side of the Cuban people and the Cuban revolution.

The Cuban revolution and heroic Cuban people led by Comrade Fidel Castro are invincible and the Republic of Cuba will exist forever in the Western Hemisphere, scattering her light.

Workers at the Lenin Tractor Factory in Cuba

Self-defence Corps-men in Hanoi retaliating on the U.S. imperialist air-marauders with a fire of revenge

U.S. IMPERIALISTS SUFFERING DEFEATS



U.S. imperialist aggression-troops are given good lickings even on land by the heroic people of South Vietnam

Plight of the U.S. imperialists in South Vietnam

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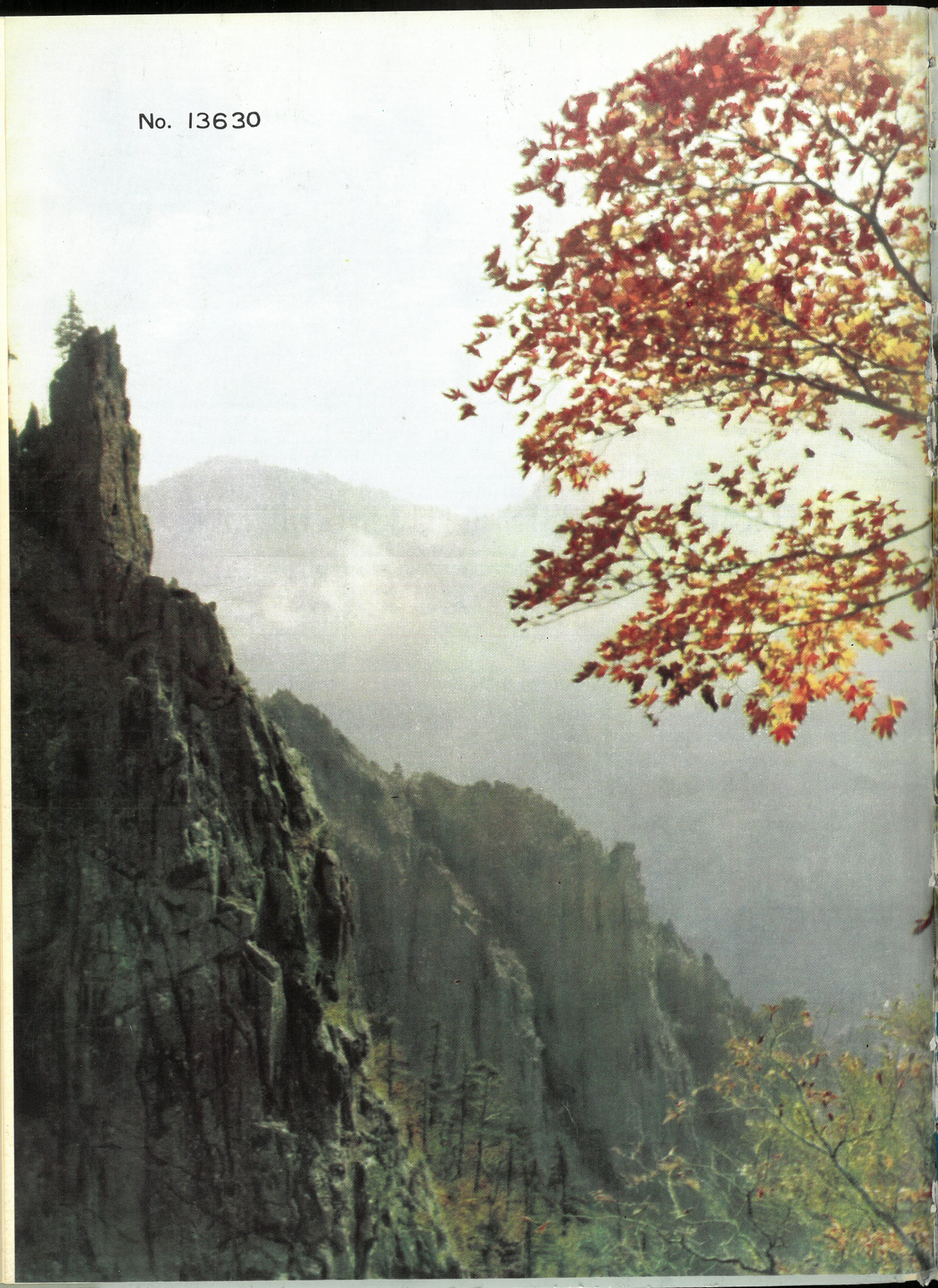

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